

# Daily Worker

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BEGINNING TODAY:

## THE DRIVE TOWARD FASCISM

An important series of articles prepared by the editors of the Daily Worker.

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# It's MacArthur's Line All Over Again

### An Editorial

First, Washington said we would seek a truce at the 38th parallel.

Then when truce talks opened on that basis and there was a "danger" of peace, Washington did an about-face and demanded a line deep in North Korea.

The Pentagon agreed to hold truce talks in Kaesong.

But the desire of the North Koreans and the Chinese volunteers for a truce again presented the Pentagon with the "danger" of peace. So the Gen-

erals refused to permit joint investigations of the violations charged against them. And when the North Koreans wouldn't permit even this to break down the talks, Ridgway and Bradley insisted that the talks must be moved from Kaesong.

Anything to prevent a peace!

The hollowness of Ridgway's reasons for barring Kaesong are evident. If there were anything to his claim that it is difficult to prevent violations at Kaesong, that would be doubly true of the new cite he proposes—a

spot consisting of a few houses OUTSIDE the present neutral zone and in the middle of the fighting.

On top of this, Gen. Van Fleet announces a new offensive and says that the only reason we didn't attempt to reach the Yalu River in the September offensive was because of North Koreans still have a "sanctuary" in Manchuria.

This is another way of saying: we can conquer the whole of Korea and all that we need to accomplish this is an agreement to spread the war to Manchuria.

Shades of Gen. MacArthur.

This boastfulness, this eagerness to spread the war is MacArthur all over again. Have we forgotten the lives that MacArthur's policy cost and the danger it created of a general war in Asia?

These tactics of the Pentagon fit in with the new stage of preparations for war signalled by the signing of the Japanese "peace" treaty. There Washington brushed aside the protests even of its "allies" in its eagerness to re-arm the Tokyo war-lords and set the scene for re-arming the Nazis and Italy—the entire Axis!

To carry through these nefarious plans over the opposition of the people's of these countries and of all countries, requires, in the Pentagon's view, a continued and increased state of war in Korea.

The American people, can stop the bloodshed. Call upon President Truman to insure an immediate cease-fire in Korea! Block Senate ratification of the Japanese treaty! Stop the re-arming of Italy and, above all, of the Nazi murderers! The people must be heard!

## GEN. VAN FLEET WANTS SPREAD OF WAR IN ASIA

TOKYO, Sept. 30.—Gen. James A. Van Fleet today revived the spread-the-war line for which Gen. Douglas MacArthur was recalled. The Eighth Army commander suggested that the newly-opened offensive against the Koreans should drive all the way to the Chinese border. It was for just such a program of unleashing all-out war with the Chinese people that public opinion in the U. S. sought and obtained MacArthur's recall after last winter's disastrous drive to, and retreat from, the Yalu River boundary between Manchuria and Korea.

MacArthur, both before his recall and since then, argued that the only course of action for the U. S. in Korea was to get embroiled in a war with People's China.

Van Fleet echoed the same line today, offering a thinly veiled threat that the drive toward China will follow the breakdown of the Kaesong truce talks. Gen. Ridgway, the Supreme Commander, has maintained his refusal to permit resumption of those talks, insisting that their site be shifted elsewhere.

Van Fleet's announcement that (Continued on Page 6)

# Negro Attorneys Tell Court Smith Act OK Harms Their People

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Two noted Negro attorneys Friday told the Supreme Court that its approval of the Smith Act "if allowed to stand," is bound to have a disastrous impact upon the century-old struggle of the Negro people for complete emancipation.

The attorneys are Richard E. Westbrooks, chairman of the Civil Rights Committee of the National Bar Association, and Earl B. Dickerson, former member of the Chicago City Council, who, as friends of the court, filed a petition in support of the pending application for a rehearing on the constitutionality of the Smith Act and the conviction of the 11 Communist leaders at Foley Square in New York.

"Discrimination against the Negro people is deeply embedded in the fabric of government," the petition states, "particularly the governments in the Southern states. Efforts to remove inequalities inevitably involve basic attacks upon governmental attitudes and conduct. It is inevitable that the decision will inhibit and impair legitimate efforts to extend democratic protections to the Negro people. This is so for two reasons:

"In the first place, advocacy of fundamental changes in government so as to extend democratic protections of the Negro might well be equated, under the broad terms of the Court's decision, with advocacy of the violent overthrow of government.

"In the second place, as Justice Black's dissenting opinion points out, the decision imposes a prior restraint upon political expression. If the present decision is permitted



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to stand, few, whether Negro or non-Negro, will undertake to challenge the 'Black Codes' of the South or to condemn the governmental policy of supporting Jim Crow laws or polltax restrictions on the right to vote. Only individuals with great courage will vigorously condemn the failure to apprehend and prosecute those who engage in mob violence against Negroes. In short, the decision casts a chilling shadow of fear even over those areas which it does not literally reach.

"The inevitable effect of the decision is to undermine, if not destroy, effective protest with respect to government practices and policies inimical to the welfare of Negroes.

"The abandonment of the 'clear and present danger' principle creates special concern for those who are familiar with the techniques which have historically

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## War Mobilizer Sees New Cuts In Civilian Goods

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—War Mobilizer Charles E. Wilson threatened today that a further decline in consumer goods production will follow the "spectacular" jump in the arms program. The General Electric Co. tycoon predicted that production for war, a year from now, "should have doubled again, reaching \$10 billion to \$11 billion in deliveries per quarter."

Contrasted to this, the war mobilizer said production of such consumer items as autos, refrigerators, washing machines, radio and television sets had been slashed to about 60 percent of pre-Korean levels during the third quarter of 1951, and was due for another cut Jan. 1.

The U. S. is now on the "threshold" of mass production of war weapons, he said.

## CHICAGOANS RIP McCARRAN FOR SAYING WAR INEVITABLE

CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—Replies and protests to Sen. McCarran's recent declaration that war is "inevitable" were released today by the Chicago Committee to Repeal the McCarran Act. Statements were made by Paul B. Johnson, executive director of the National Committee for Peaceful Alternatives, Rev. Armand Guerrero, Prof. Anton T. Carlson and others.

"The doctrine of inevitable war between the Soviet Union and the United States is false—so false, and so disastrous, that it cannot meet the test of free, informed public criticism. No one, therefore, should be surprised that the doctrine has recently been voiced by the author of the Internal Security Act," said Mr. Johnson. He continued, "for only by using governmental coercion to suppress the voice of truth can Sen. McCarran hope to secure acceptance of his foreign policy views. Seldom has the interdependence of traditional American freedoms and the attainment of

peace been more strikingly demonstrated."

Rev. Guerrero stated that "war is inevitable when we pursue policies that make it so—we had better change those policies than entrust the leadership of our nation to men like McCarran whose leadership will bring regimentation, concentration camps and ultimate destruction to our people. . . . We can begin to repudiate McCarran's gloomy prediction by having Congress repeal the McCarran Act."

The committee also announced that already 59 prominent Chicagoans have signed their names to an open letter supporting the passage of the Sabath Bill (HB 3118) for the repeal of the McCarran Act. These Chicagoans include such people as Dr. Percival Bailey, Serge Chermayeff, Earl B. Dickerson, Rev. George Aki and Dr. Anton Carlson.

The committee plans to publish this open letter to the President and the Congress within a short period of time.

# Dodgers, Giants End in Tie, Open Playoff Today

By LESTER RODNEY

It's the Dodgers and the Giants in a two out of three playoff for the National League pennant starting today at Ebbets Field! In the most dramatic closing day of baseball history, the Giants yesterday capped an unprecedented drive to the top with a 3-2 victory at Boston, then joined millions of fans in listening as the battered Dodgers, facing the end of the trail, rallied in Philadelphia to

win an unbelievable 14 inning 9-8 thriller on Jackie Robinson's home run.

Here's what happens now: the two teams go into the second playoff in the league's history, with the first game in Brooklyn today, the second at the Polo Grounds tomorrow and the third, if needed, also in the Harlem ballyard. The winner then moves into the Yankee Stadium on Thursday to open the World Series against the well

rested champions.

With every Brooklyn pitcher used up, Roy Campanella limping with a pulled leg muscle and Robinson bruised by a diving catch which saved the game in the 13th, the red hot Giants seem to have every advantage in the playoff. Jim Hearn, well rested, will open fire for the New Yorkers today, with Sheldon Jones, Dave Koslo, George Spencer and Al

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## Supporters of Daily Worker Form Organization in Manhattantown

Twenty-one supporters of the Daily Worker and The Worker in the Manhattantown area around Columbus Ave. and 100 St. have organized a Freedom of the Press Association to fight for and promote the two papers.

A temporary executive committee of seven was elected, and steps taken to expand the organi-

zation at a meeting addressed by editorial staff members Harry Raymond and Max Gordon.

Several described the readiness with which people in the neighborhood took the papers when approached. One reported she had obtained six renewals of subscriptions out of eight people whose subs had expired.

# The Drive Toward Fascism: I

The following is the first of a series of articles prepared by the editors of the Daily Worker.

**WHAT IS FASCISM?** What are the special ways in which it is developing here in the United States? The answers to these questions must be studied and understood if the drive toward fascism in our country is to be successfully combated.

No more penetrating analysis of fascism has been presented than that of George Dimitroff, hero of the Hitler Reichstag Fire trial frame-up.

"Fascism," said Dimitroff, "is the open, terrorist dictatorship of the most reactionary, most chauvinist and most imperialist elements of finance capital..."

Along with this fundamental definition, Dimitroff made the profound observation that "the accession to power of fascism is not an ordinary succession of one bourgeois government by another, but a substitution for one state form of class domination by the bourgeoisie — bourgeois democracy — of another form: open dictatorship." (Dimitroff: "The United Front Against Fascism.")

Why does Wall Street imperialism seek a fascist form of rule

for our country? Finance capital does not have before it an outlook of smooth, unlimited expansion. On the contrary, finance capital in the U.S. is plagued by contradictions and conflicts which threaten not only its expansion but even its present positions. This is strikingly seen in the basic contrast between the tremendous productive capacity of American finance capital and the constantly decreasing buying power of the American people.

The contradictions of finance capital have been greatly sharpened by the general crisis of world capitalism, ushered in by World War I and intensified in an unprecedented degree by World War II. Today, therefore, Wall Street imperialism is in a furious quest for new markets, raw materials and places to invest its accumulation of capital. This has increased Wall Street's contradictions with the world of socialism and people's democracies, with the colonial and semi-colonial peoples, as well as with the other big capitalist powers.

Wall Street is seeking a solution to all these contradictions through preparations for war and through another world war

itself. The development of fascism in our country today is aimed primarily, therefore, at repressing the growing struggles of the American people for peace and against the effects of the war economy thus seeking to provide a "reliable rear" for the waging of World War III.

Naturally, Wall Street cannot afford to let the people know that it seeks a fascist form of rule or why it does so. It covers up its actions and aims with demagogic promises of peace, freedom and democracy. The process of fascization is advanced under a smoke-screen of falsehoods to the effect that our peace and freedom are menaced, not by Wall Street but by the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union is called "totalitarian" and "slave state." A huge propaganda machine is in motion to spread lies about a "danger of Soviet aggression," a "threat to the free world," a "danger of internal aggression," a "danger of attack upon the shores and cities of the United States." These false slogans are all based on the cunning method of attributing one's own criminal schemes to one's opponent. They are similar in method, content and purpose to the dema-

gogy of Hitler. Practically no one outside Germany believed Hitler's slogans. Today practically no one outside the United States believes Wall Street's.

Most Americans have been deliberately taught to recognize only the German type of fascism with its fuhrer, its "heils," its storm-troopers, its anti-Semitic mass murders, etc. But the same pattern of fascization does not repeat itself in different countries. Dimitroff said:

"The development of fascism and fascist dictatorship itself assume different forms in different countries, according to historical, social and economic conditions and according to the national peculiarities and the internal position of the given country. In certain countries, principally those in which fascism does not enjoy a broad mass base and in which the struggle of the various groups within the camp of the fascist bourgeoisie itself is fairly acute, fascism does not venture to abolish parliament, but allows the bourgeois parties, as well as the Social-Democratic parties, to retain a certain degree of legality. In other countries, where the ruling bourgeoisie fears an EARLY outbreak of revolution, fascism establishes its unrestricted



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ed monopoly. . . . It is necessary in each country to investigate, study and ascertain the national peculiarities, the specific national features of fascism. . . . It would be a gross mistake to lay down a universal rule of development of fascism to cover all countries and all peoples."

The next article will discuss the special features of the Wall Street brand of fascism as distinguished from the Hitler brand.

## LAYOFFS MOUNT IN ILLINOIS COALFIELDS

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 30.—Unemployment and unrest are mounting in the Illinois coalfields in the wake of mine shutdowns.

Instead of the expected seasonal upturn in employment and production, coal output in September was the lowest since the period prior to World War II.

In August, Illinois coal production was 2,829,378 tons, compared with 5,070,299 mined in August, 1950. Not a month has gone by this year without a new announcement of the closing of an Illinois mine. Almost every mining center in the state has been stricken by unemployment. Many of these towns, their entire economy centered on a single mine, are rapidly becoming ghost towns.

In most cases, the shutdowns are either permanent or without any immediate outlook for reopening. Some of the closed mines are considered "inefficient" and antiquated with special production difficulties which eliminates them from competition with highly-mechanized mines.

Some lack such equipment as washers, which are required in view of the declining market for raw coal.

However, the main problems have to do with the chronic crisis facing the coal industry as a whole in view of the mounting dieselization, the shift to oil and natural gas, the speedup and mechanization.

The Bell & Zoller Co. has posted a notice that its mine at Nason, Ill., is being abandoned.

A few days later came the announcement that Peabody Mine No. 59 at Springfield, Ill., was closing permanently. This will be the third Peabody mine to shut down in Springfield area. Pre-

viously, the company closed Capitol Mine No. 57 and Langleyville Mine No. 7, near Taylorville.

Hardest hit by the shutdowns have been mines whose members called where this resolution was are in the AFL Progressive Mine Workers of America. At the PMWA convention in Springfield, president George Biana announced that 900 members of the union had lost their jobs when three mines closed.

The ferment in PMWA has led many of its members to consider the possible advantages of reuniting the Illinois coal miners under the United Mine Workers. The PMWA SPLIT away from the UMWA 19 years ago.

Two weeks ago, a meeting of PMWA Local 1 in Gillespie passed a resolution urging the PMWA to return to the United Mine Workers.

## PENNSYLVANIA BILL PERILS UNIONS, LIBERAL GROUPS

HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 30.—Only last-minute opposition by Pennsylvania's powerful unions and liberal groups can keep them and their treasuries, from being hogtied by a new measure that would confiscate their funds under the name of "Anti-Communism."

Whisked to the verge of final passage by a supposed "friend of labor," Judge Michael Musmanno of Pittsburgh, the bill outlaws the Communist Party and "any organization whose activities further the purposes of the Communist Party . . . no matter how named. It gets at union treasuries and any liberal group, as follows:

"Any and all personal property or fund employed in the advancement of the Communist revolu-

tionary movement by force and violence in Pennsylvania by any such Communist or other revolutionary organization, is hereby declared to be contraband and forfeit to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania."

The bill has been condemned by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Philadelphia chapter. Right-wing papers, like the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, in urging that Musmanno's bill be killed, have warned that it would hit anyone who ever supported anything the Communist Party supported. And the Attorney General, in declaring it "unconstitutional," said it was "unforceable," because "the number of cases would be incredible."

The resolution called for reaffiliation with the UMWA as "the only logical course remaining for the Progressive Miners because of mine shutdowns, failure, part-time work and the danger of losing the miners' welfare and pension fund caused by the general depression in the coal industry."

The PMWA has some 15,000 members in Illinois, as against 20,000 in the state for the UMWA.

## Defends Communists' Rights In Letter to Wisconsin Paper

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 30.—"If there is any group here in town who is defending the constitutional rights of the Communists, I would like to help them," writes a reader in a letter to the Capital Times. The letter, signed by Janice Reed, is as follows:

"The reports of the FBI rounding up our native Communists in different cities have set me to wondering. I read where the ones who have been convicted, got five years in jail and fines. Figuring that they must have done something pretty bad to get such a long stretch. I looked up what they were in for. To my surprise they weren't charged with doing anything. They hadn't spied for Russia, or blown up bridges, or been draft dodgers, or even welched on their taxes. The charge under the Smith Act, was that they had "conspired to advocate" the overthrow of our government.

"Now I don't hold a brief for the Communists. But our Constitution says that 'freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble' shall not be abridged. I may not very bright but to me that means that any guy can get up on a soapbox and spout off any crazy ideas he wants to. And he can get together with a couple of other guys and explain to them what he wants to teach, which I suppose is what they mean by 'conspiring to advocate.' And whether we agree with their ideas or don't, we have the right to throw people in jail for that.

"I suppose I will be called a Red myself for saying that it is undemocratic to indict the Communists under the Smith Act. But I remember what it was like in Nazi Germany and I am afraid that pretty soon we will be taking away not only the rights of the Communists, but those of the citizens as well. I feel that if we have to destroy our liberties here at home in order to win the cold war, then we will lose more than we will gain. I'm worried about this persecution of people for their ideas. But I don't know what to do about it.

"You usually fight for the rights of the underdog. Mr.

Evjue. Couldn't you try to save our Bill of Rights with an editorial or two? If there is any group here in town who is defending the constitutional rights of the Communists, I would like to help them. And if any of your readers have ideas on the subject, I would like to hear from them."

## Stellato Tells of Reuther Split in March of Labor

The inside story of the split between Walter Reuther, president of the CIO's United Auto Workers, and Carl Stellato, president of the UAW's largest unit, Ford Local 600, is told for the first time in the October issue of March of Labor, now on sale.

In a by-line article by Stellato, entitled, Why I Broke With Reuther, the leader of the world's largest local union declares:

"I disagree with Reuther not because of his red hair, but because of his ineffective program, a program directed by the bureaucrats in Washington, which is leading our people down the path to defeat."

Stellato traces, as the source of the differences, which dramatically burst into the open at the UAW convention in Cleveland earlier this year, the failure of Reuther and the International Union to support the struggle of Local 600 members to combat the Ford company's decentralization and job runaway program.

Other differences with Reuther cited by Stellato as furthering the split are Reuther and the International's program on speedup and wages, with the Ford local calling for a 30-hour week at 40 hours pay and a guaranteed annual wage.

Stellato accuses Reuther and the International of actually opposing Local 600's efforts to win enactment of a Fair Employment Practices law in Detroit.

Pointing out that he stands "squarely behind John L. Lewis in his efforts to unite all labor in America, Stellato calls upon Reuther "to stop driving a wedge between labor and to devote his efforts to establishing unity in the labor movement."

## Judge Forbids Communists to Take Plan for Korea Peace to Acheson

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

Federal Judge Gregory Noonan on Friday rejected two motions by three of the 17 New York Smith Act defendants, now free on bail, requesting the right to travel to the nation's capital in Washington. Pettis Perry, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and Claudia Jones had asked for the right to go to Washington to discuss, with Secretary of State Acheson, proposals of the Communist Party to end the Korean War.

A letter signed by Communist Party chairman William Z. Foster, Miss Flynn and Perry had asked Acheson to meet with a delegation of the party.

The motions for the right of the

party leaders to make the trip were argued by defense attorney Frank Serri. He was opposed by Assistant U.S. Prosecutor Roy Cohn.

Judge Noonan also denied a request of Miss Jones for permission to attend the Negro Women's Sojourn to Washington for Truth and Justice, scheduled for the

weekend. Miss Jones had been invited by Beulah Richardson, poet and leader of the Sojourn, to join the group in the capital.

"You are in the forefront of the struggle for the rights of the Negro people, for peace and for freedom," said Miss Richardson's letter to Miss Jones.

## NEGRO BISHOP DEFENDS DUBOIS AS PEACE SYMBOL

By ABNER W. BERRY

"Peace—we must not lose it. Dubois, our symbol, must not be hurt."

Bishop R. R. Wright of the African Methodist Episcopal Church was the speaker. He had come all the way from Atlanta, to join with 3,000 New Yorkers greet Dr. W.E.B. Dubois at Town Hall last Friday night. He was lending his voice to the demand of the meeting, sponsored by the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions for "the right to advocate peace."

Bishop Wright, speaking in a quiet, conversational tone, thrust at the federal indictment of Dr. Dubois as a "foreign agent" with eloquence and humor which evoked frequent applause.

The Bishop called Dr. Dubois "the best interpreter of the ideals of this country," and recalled his first reaction to his scholarship: "It demonstrated to me that a black man is as good as a white man." Dr. Dubois, he said had devoted his life to the presentation of facts and the search for truth, whereas "we have organized much of our society for the purpose of NOT studying the facts."

"Peace — we must have it," Bishop Wright said. "Dr. Dubois, our symbol, must not be hurt. And the way for him not to be hurt is for all of us to help."

"I wrote to the President of the United States telling him what I thought of the indictment of Dr. Dubois. Now, if a million of us could do that . . . if we let our thoughts be known . . . things would be different."

The bishop's sentiments were echoed and developed by Attorney L. Howard Bennett, trustee of Fisk University and field consultant for the American Council on Race Relations. Bennett deplored the "rushing toward World War III" and said it was bringing about "the elevation of the informer to a position of security and prestige" in the United States.

"McCarthyism," the negro attorney declared, "is more danger-

ous than Bilboism. Bilbo was recognized for what he was, many people look upon Senator McCarthy as a protector of Americanism. If we cannot dispel the fears generated by McCarthy, freedom is gone."

Dr. Dubois, in his fight for truth and peace, Bennett said, was "a wise counsellor" who had "carved a niche for himself among the immortals."

"The United States Government is stooping to some pretty low tactics," is the way Dr. Corliss Lamont characterized the indictment of Dr. Dubois. "If we cannot advocate peace, we are in a bad way—and we ARE in a bad way." Lamont closed his talk with a jingle which went like this: "MacArthur, McCarran, McCarthy, McGrath, All deserve the people's wrath. We are all glad one Mac

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## Pastors Issue Call for Vigils in Korea Peace



MRS. BASS

"Delays in the opening of truce negotiations as well as General Omar Bradley's trip to Korea sounds an ominous note and give our prayer meetings and vigils for peace in Korea new urgency," sponsors of the Interfaith Committee for Peace Action declared yesterday, announcing the roster of speakers for three simultaneous meetings on Sunday afternoon.

The committee, composed mainly of ministers and rabbis is sponsoring three public prayer meetings and vigils for peace in Korea, Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. They will be held in Manhattan Center, 34 Street and eighth avenue., Rockland Palace, 155 Street and eighth avenue and St. Nicholas Arena, 69 W. 66 St.

Among the speakers are Carey McWilliams, noted author, now associated with The Nation; Ted

O. Thackeray, publisher of the New York Daily Compass; Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, Negro educator formerly connected with Palmer Memorial Institute in Cudalia, North Carolina. This is Dr. Brown's first public appearance since her retirement early this year. Dr. Lucius Porter, a missionary in China for 40 years will speak as will Prof. Philip Morrison, Cornell University.

A special message for peace from Clarence Pickett, distinguished leader of the American Friends Service Committee (Quakers) will be read to the meetings. Outstanding labor leaders, Patrick E. Gorman, secretary-treasurer of the Meat Cutters and Butchers Union, AFL and Frank Rosenblum of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union, CIO, have

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## DE GASPERI COMES HERE TO SEE HIS BOSS

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

Within the past week the world has been provided with the spectacle of another capitalist government leader coming to Washington hat-in-hand, begging the United States to save his regime from collapse. This time it was Premier de Gasperi of Italy. This gentleman, an agent of Italian big business, the vatican, and resurgent fascism, put his national pride in his pocket and supplicated President Truman to help him and his capitalist crowd to maintain their weakening hold upon Italy. His story was one characteristic of Europe these days—a tale of a broken-down capitalism, with paralyzed industries and 4,000,000 unemployed.

President Truman in the grandiose manner of one who is heading the world capitalist boss-power, gave De Gasperi promises of relief—for a price. Truman would see to it, regardless of the Russians and all existing agreements that the Italian peace treaty is re-written, that Italy is brought into the United Nations,

that Italian industries are stimulated by American munitions orders, and that "something" is done about curing Italy's chronic disease of "over-population."

And all Truman asked return for these promises (which may or may not be realized) was that the Italian Premier and the crowd behind him should mobilize the youth of Italy to serve as common fodder in Wall Street's projected war against the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies of Europe and Asia. The whole proceeding represents a further surrender of the Italian government to the economic and political penetrates of U.S. imperialism.

De Gasperi, acting in the interest of the Italian capitalist class and not in that of the Italian people, agreed to this shameful bargain. He was profuse in his pledges of an all-out Italian support of the "defense effort" of the western capitalist war alliance, provided only that the United States will furnish him with the badly needed funds and military supplies.

But De Gasperi is distinctly promising more than he can deliver. The Italian people, led to feat in two world wars by capitalist leaders, will never follow them into another, a still greater catastrophe, a third world war. This great people, like the French and other Continental peoples, are



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basically opposed to Wall Street's planned war.

Truman's attempt to arm the Gasperi government to pull Wall Street imperialism's chestnuts out of the fire will prove just as futile as its efforts at arming the puppet Chiang Kai Shek to perform a like service in China.

The Truman-De Gasperi conferences are but one more example of how the United States is exercising a dictatorial control over the capitalist world. It is also another graphic demonstration

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## Connecticut AFL Leader For Agreement with CIO

BRIDGEPORT, Conn. Sept. 30 (FP)—Even if it has to stand alone in the nation, the Connecticut Federation of Labor will fight to the end to maintain agreement with the CIO, said President Timothy M. Collins, following adjournment of the state AFL convention here.

"This may be a lost cause we are fighting," Collins said, "but I see no sense in wasting our time and

energy fighting a rival organization whose political aims are, after all, similar to ours.

"What happens when one union raids another—and we both have been guilty of this—is that everybody starts screaming 'Communists.' There is no good to either side in this. In Connecticut we would like to see an agreement to end it all."

## Fur and Leather Union Urges Freedom for Roosevelt Ward

The Anti-Discrimination Committee of the International Fur and Leather Workers Union yesterday protested to President Truman and Attorney General J. Howard McGrath against the conviction of Roosevelt Ward, Jr., New York Administrative Secretary and Member of the National Council of the Labor Youth League, on a trumped-up charge of draft evasion. The IFLWU Anti-Discrimination Committee urged that the conviction of Roosevelt Ward, Jr., be dropped and that pending such action his bail on appeal be substantially reduced. The letter, which was signed by Joseph Winogradsky, chairman, and Lyndon Henry, secretary, declared:

"The Anti-Discrimination Com-

mittee of the International Fur and Leather Workers Union, representing 100,000 members of the union, unanimously voted at its last meeting to protest against the recent conviction of Roosevelt Ward, Jr., Negro youth leader, on what appears to be a trumped-up charge of 'draft evasion.'

"It is apparent on the basis of the facts, that Mr. Ward's prosecution was actually a vindictive action based on his activities in the Labor Youth League, fighting for peace and Negro rights. When it is further considered that bail for Mr. Ward was set at the excessive figure of \$20,000 we can only conclude that this was not a 'draft evasion' case, but rather a case of political and jimcrow persecution."

## DISTRICT 65 ASKS TRUMAN ACT AGAINST CICERO MOB

Officers of District 65 of the Distributive, Processing & Office Workers have called on President Truman to denounce publicly the recent rioting in Cicero, Illinois and the subsequent findings of a Cook County Grand Jury. The letter to the President, was sent on behalf of the 30,000 members of District 65, signed by David Livingston, president of the district; Jack Paley, secretary-treasurer; and Nicholas Carnes, executive vice president.

Text of the letter follows in full:

"The members of District 65 are shocked and revolted by the recent events in Cicero, Illinois, and the subsequent actions of a Cook County Grand Jury investi-

gating those events.

"American democracy was viciously attacked, when organized violence was turned loose and directed at preventing Negro and White Americans from living as friends and neighbors in an American community.

"The hoodlum riots, which resulted in bloodshed and near loss of life, as well as serious property damage, disgraced the name of our country in the eyes of freedom loving people in the world over, and were a source of shame and horror to all Americans who take seriously, as we do, the principle of 'liberty and justice for all'.

"But even more disgraceful were the findings of the local Grand Jury, which issued a mild

rebuttal for any of the persons involved in the rioting, and devoted its harshest findings to the victims of the violence.

"To say that those involved in the renting of an apartment to a Negro family were guilty of a conspiracy to depreciate real estate values, makes a mockery of everything the name American means to us.

"Such findings can serve only to encourage those corrupt forces in American life who aim to destroy democracy and create a Hitler-like system based on hatred and prejudice. Such findings are a threat to decent people everywhere, stating in effect that the striving for a fuller democracy in our everyday lives can and will be hounded and punished through established public authority.

"With these considerations in mind, and on behalf of the 30,000 Americans of all races and creeds who are members of our union, we hereby express our indignant protest over the Cicero rioting and the ensuing Grand Jury action, and respectfully call upon you, Mr. President, to take all action necessary to correct the situation.

"We urge that you publicly assure the people of the entire world that such events as those occurring in Cicero are repugnant to the people and Government of the United States, and that vigorous action will be taken by the Federal Government to punish the guilty, defend the victims, and prevent any further recurrence of such incidents anywhere in the U.S.A."

## Iran to Briton; 'Get Out Quick'

ABADAN, Iran, Sept. 30—British officials of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. were informed today that they will be escorted across the border by police guards if they have not left Iran by next Thursday. Thousands of Iranians demonstrated before the company's offices today, shouting slogans directed against British imperialism.

It was after the order for British Technicians to get out by Oct. 4th at Britain moved to place the oil crisis before the United Nations Security Council as a "threat to world peace."

Premier Mossadegh won the Majlis' (parliament) formal support as he prepared to fly to New York to contest the jurisdiction of the UN in the Anglo-Iranian oil crisis on grounds it is purely internal affair.

Vice Premier Hosein Fatemi announced that opposition deputies finally pledged their support when enough of them turned up today to constitute a quorum. They had boycotted five previous parliament sessions in which Mossadegh sought a vote of confidence.

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. Sept. 30—Iran may ask for postponement of tomorrow's United Nations debate on the oil crisis, but Britain almost certainly will oppose the move unless Iran postpones Thursday's deadline for expulsion of British oil technicians.

British sources said today there was no reason why the security council could not hear Britain's case without awaiting the arrival of Iran's premier.

British delegate Sir Gladwyn Jebb was arriving by plane from London this evening. The council, originally due to meet at Flushing Meadow tomorrow morning, was postponed until 3 p.m. EST, presumably because fog and mechanical troubles delayed departure of Jebb's plane and he wants time for consultations.

Dispatches from Iran said the premier was making plans to leave for New York, but would not take off until the council decided it is competent to deal with the case.

This attitude stemmed from the Iranian view that the UN has no jurisdiction because the issue of nationalization is purely a domestic problem.

State department sources said it definitely supports the British view that the UN has a legal right to deal with the case.

The British resolution would have The Council call on Iran to abide by the temporary International Court injunction against taking over Iran's own oil properties and to allow the British technicians to remain at Abadan. Iran rejected the injunction.

## Negro Press Roundup

**THE PITTSBURGH COURIER** declares that the Cicero indictments, except the one against Police Chief Konovsky, "... must be fought with all the energy we can command."

"They must be fought," says the Courier, "because they will, if they stand, establish a precedent which will serve for the prosecution of every Negro everywhere who seeks to defend the persecuted, and every citizen who tries to rent property to Negroes where certain vicious elements do not want them to move. ... Every Negro in the United States has a stake in this case."

**THE AMSTERDAM NEWS** columnist Earl Brown says: "... What happened in Cicero and what the Cook County jury did is no exception in the U.S.A. In many other towns and cities, the ideal of white supremacy, the hateful practice of racial discrimination and exclusion, are maintained at all costs. Not only by white morons and ignoramuses but also by cultured educated people. In fact the race-hate practices of the latter give the former the freedom to riot and kill with no danger of having to pay for their crimes."

**THE AFRO-AMERICAN** has a letter from a reader declaring, "As I viewed the so-called peace conference in San Francisco, it was made glaringly lucid to me why Nehru stayed home. This great and brilliant man who languished in a jail cell to free India from imperialist Britain, foresaw that conference as it was—a group of one or two western nations having the status of powers—with their little stooges ... and a few black stooges which in toto geographically occupy a relatively small land area."

**THE CHICAGO DEFENDER** columnist Langston Hughes writes: "The other day I read in the press where one of our good white brothers was castigating foreigners for taking lynchings, race riots and color prejudice as representative of our country, when there are so many good things by which America may be judged."

"I concede that there are many good things about our country. But the color bar is equally representative, since it extends from Sandy Hook to the Golden Gate, from Mobile to the Great Lakes, and from the cradle to the grave. Perhaps if the good white Americans who hates to be judged by the color line had been waiting in his mother's body to be born, and his mother had been rushed to the nearest hospital when her time came, only to be turned away because of a dark skin, and he had to be born without benefit of hospital care—as happens to many a Negro child solely because of race—then he might not feel that the color line isn't representative of American life."

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## World of Labor

by George Morris



### The Steel Workers Up Against "Stabilization"

**PREPARING** to negotiate a contract and to ask for a substantial raise soon, the United Steelworkers of America is confronted with the stark reality that if it is to play the Wage Board's special "stabilization" slot machine, there is nothing in store worthy of consideration as a raise.

A couple of months ago, when Eric Johnston, the government's operator of this "stabilization" machine, announced some new gimmicks to induce suckers for it, we calculated that there was a possible grand total of four cents an hour left for the steel workers to get. That was on the basis of the announcement that the rise in the cost of living since last January, as shown on the government's fake index, can be added to the 10 percent allowable. Some close students of Johnston's machine now see a possible five cents an hour. The index climbed a little since the new rules were announced.

Brothers and sisters, we need no more than to learn how to play Johnston's "stabilizer." It simplifies collective bargaining and gives it to us to a hairline decimal point accuracy, no strikes, not even negotiations, are necessary. Just crank up the "stabilizer," and it'll work like a charm.

Take, for example, the way Johnston's "stabilizer" took care of the wage raise the maritime

workers won after last June's strike. The unions and ship-owners agreed to an eight percent raise. But Johnston's precision-calculating "stabilizer" said the workers are entitled to only 6.2 percent.

Here is how it works. For simplicity I am holding the figures down to only the second decimal point. Last October the seamen received a 6.38 percent raise, that being the rise in the cost of living the ship-owners then figured. That left the seamen only 3.62 percent to get, because shortly afterward, January, 1951, the government slapped on a freeze limiting raises to only 10 percent (as of January, 1950). The new sucker-bait, allowing the rise in the cost of living index since last January, is 2.53 according to the WSB. Add 3.62 and 2.53, and we have 6.15 percent. The WSB apparently threw in .05 percent for Joe Curran's good behavior, and there is your 6.2.

It is reported that the leaders of the steel union examined Johnston's machine and the likely result, and have set their sights on so resetting it that something better than a nickel would drop out. But perish the thought that Philip Murray's position should be interpreted as against "stabilization." We'll be watching closely to see if Johnston will let Murray monkey with the precision-calculator.

Other people in the labor movement are still very old-fashioned. They still believe in collective bargaining and in using strength to measure its effectiveness, not a special calculator in Washington. The copper workers, members of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, and some cooperating AFL unions in the field, are still doing what Bill Haywood did about 50 years ago. They simply busted out with the old solidarity and strike idea, and drove the raise up to nearly 20 cents for Kennecott workers instead of the nickel they'd be entitled to on Johnston's calculator. They are ready to strike again to make the others come through.

The United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, at its convention, directed its locals also to negotiate contracts the old fashioned union way "without regard for the Wage Stabilization Board Program," meaning Johnston's calculator. In fact the resolution declares it the UE's object to "destroy the wage freeze," that is, to smash Johnston's machine.

The UE's resolution noted that the entire stabilization apparatus is gauged to an initial policy statement which said the object is to "combat inflation" by drawing off purchasing power. The AFL and CIO representatives voted for that initial policy statement. Now the chickens are coming home to roost. When the textile union, of the same Emil Rieve who voted for the policy statement as CIO representative, came up with its raise, Johnston's calculator shaved down a cent and a half an hour.

Will the steel union play this game too? That union, with its million members, has more power than almost any union in the country, if it would only be used, to smash the wage freeze. But will the union use its strength?

## Press Roundup

**THE N.Y. POST'S** Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., is frightened about the growing resistance among progressives and liberals to the anti-Communist smear. He is alarmed about the mounting readiness to unite in a joint struggle against the thought-controllers. So, hypocritically agreeing that what the West needs is a "rebirth of the anti-fascist spirit," Schlesinger urges that the fight for democracy be left in the hands of those he calls "our leaders," Truman, Acheson, Harriman and Lovett—the very men who run the whole police-state, pro-war show. And though Schlesinger pretends to be against both McCarthyism and communism, it is on McCarthyism's side that he works, as he sneeringly smears as "bleeding hearts" those who want to fight for civil rights for all Americans. ... The Post welcomes the West German regime's gesture of "restitution" to the Jews, and claims that "no comparable gesture of decency has been forthcoming from the Russian-ruled leaders of Eastern Germany." But the German Democratic Republic has outlawed anti-Semitism and ousted the Junkers. As the Post well knows, the "gesture" in Bonn came from a government crawling with Nazis, put there under Washington's orders—a cynical gesture intended only to allay the proper fears of the American people.

**THE COMPASS' T. O. Thackrey**, noting that Philip Jessup tried to 'defend' himself against the McCarthy-Budenz smear by pointing to his America First record, says that measuring loyalty and patriotism by the McCarthy-Budenz standard "is a triumph, not for the right to dissent, but for orthodoxy, and moreover orthodoxy on the McCarthy pattern."

**THE NEWS** says that the "only cure" for the nation is to toss out the Democratic crooks and war-makers and install the Republican ditto.

**THE HERALD-TRIBUNE'S** Ogden R. Reid runs a lengthy Gestapo-type dossier on author Arthur D. Kahn. Net conclusion: Kahn is a dangerous man, writing and speaking against the "rearmament and re-Nazification of Germany."

**THE JOURNAL - AMERICAN'S** Bruce Barton says: "I doubt that there will be a war in the near future because I formed the opinion long ago that Stalin is very, very smart."

**THE TIMES** magazine runs a piece by Sidney Hook, chief intellectual executioner for the police-state crowd. Showing a high degree of organization, he pops up with the same kind of line, and at the same time, that Arthur Schlesinger is peddling. That is, to reassure and disarm the great many Americans who are getting fed up with McCarthyism and want to join hands to fight the witchhunt. So Hook pretends to be against what he calls "cultural vigilantism," only to insist that our civil rights are safe in the hands of the very "government agencies" which prosecute and harass political dissidents and open the flood-gates to McCarthyism. But when the Schlesingers and Hooks are worried about the rising opposition to the witchhunt, it's good news for democracy. —R.F.

## Of Things to Come

by John Pittman



### Truman Restores the Anti-Comintern Axis

**IT IS HARD TO BELIEVE**, considering certain major news items of today, that a little more than six years ago the entire military, economic and moral power of the people of the United States was mobilized and deployed in mortal combat with the fascist Axis.

Today, the Truman Administration has concluded an alliance with the old Japanese Axis clique, and is rearming and remilitarizing Japan "to contain Communism."

Today, the Truman Administration is revising the Italian peace treaty in alliance with the successors of Mussolini's Axis gang and intends to rearm and remilitarize Italy "to contain Communism."

Today, the Truman Administration has formed an alliance with the fascist Franco regime which was allied to the Axis and is arming and militarizing Spain "to contain Communism."

Today, the Truman Administration speeds the conclusion of an alliance with the old Hitler gang of steel magnates and army officers and is rearming and remilitarizing West Germany "to contain Communism."

These are the stubborn facts, and they add up to something so utterly fantastic that it is little wonder a majority of the people of the United States have not grasped its meaning for them.

This something is the re-emergence of the old "anti-Komintern" Axis against which we were pitted in life-or-death struggle some six years ago.

Our former mortal foes, who unleashed a world war with the

aim of destroying our national independence, have now been brought into our house and given the seats of honor at our table.

All this is being done—Truman, Dulles and Acheson tell us—in order to create "situations of strength" so as to be able "to preserve the peace."

It is being done in the name of "freedom and justice," with these old-repentant-enemies—suddenly-become-friends allegedly being restored to "full sovereignty."

It is being done on the grounds that whereas these former "totalitarians" are no longer "totalitarian," our former ally and steadfast friend in the thick of battle remains "totalitarian," and that we must still fight "totalitarianism."

But surely there must be millions of people in the United States who suspect the falsity of such arguments as these.

Surely millions of people understand that the term "totalitarianism" has been coined precisely to conceal the essential difference, the class difference, between a capitalist or fascist state and a Socialist state.

And that whereas the capitalist or fascist state, such as Hitler's Germany, Mussolini's Italy and Hirohito's Japan represents the dictatorship of the most reactionary minority of big businessmen, a Socialist state represents the very opposite, the rule

of the working class and other toilers who constitute the overwhelming majority of every nation.

Surely, also, millions in our country know that "full sovereignty" is not granted to the Japanese and German peoples when agreements with their former betrayers and oppressors provide that United States armed forces will forcibly keep these betrayers and oppressors in power against the will of these peoples.

Surely, millions of us must realize that such alliances, far from creating "situations of strength," undermine our prestige everywhere, turn against us all the nations and peoples who abhor war and despise the barbarities of fascist oppression, and wreck the economies of these other peoples as well as our own, creating such a situation of weakness that it is even now undermining the health and living standards of the entire capitalist world.

Millions of us must indeed understand these truths; yet our failure to act surmounts our understanding.

And, because of this, another utterly fantastic but stubborn fact demands our recognition: the peoples of the old Axis powers, the Japanese, German and Italian masses, are proving in action that they are more reliable defenders of democracy and peace than we, who so loudly profess our dedication to these universal goals.

**COMING in the weekend WORKER**  
**McCarthy's Big Business Puppet ... By Art Shields**

# Daily Worker

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## BUDENZ-FOLEY SQUARE AND NOW

WE ARE NOW CAUTIOUSLY reaching a state in our U.S.A. where it is no longer considered treason to disbelieve the well-paid, lying fantasies of Louis Budenz and other stoolpigeons.

The Budenzes, Bentleys and Whittaker Chambers' have made an awfully good thing out of the informer's racket.

And like all others of that stripe, they re in no danger of running out of material since their fertile and conscienceless imaginations can always dish up now "revelations" and new names to fit the needs of their bosses.

The Budenz who was hired by the Truman administration to frame the Communist Party leaders at Foley Square has now become a menace in the hands of the McCarran-McCarthy mobsters riding wildly in Washington.

THE NEW REPUBLIC this week (Oct. 1) states editorially: "His (Wallace) report substantiates the grave and important charge of Joseph Alsop that Budenz perjured himself before the Senate Committee in accusing Vincent and not the Committee presided over by Pat McCarran is guilty of subordination."

Harold Ickes, in the same issue, notes that the Budenz-Bentley careerism is connected with the decision of the Vinson faction on the U.S. Supreme Court to cripple the Bill of Rights by outlawing the "teaching and advocacy" of unorthodox views. He writes:

"Even the Supreme Court, as was shown by its regrettable decision in the case of the 11 Communists, with only Justices Black and Douglas dissenting, has apparently been affected by the thought-terrorists and their supporting clique of professional former Communists under the leadership of such undesirable persons as Budenz and Bentley."

The editor of the New York Compass dares Budenz to sue him as he calls him a perjurer. Sen. Lehman urges a Senatorial probe of the Budenz-McCarran tactic in smearing certain Truman-State Department agents like John Carter Vincent.

And Mr. Arthur Krock of the New York Times, a hardened reactionary if ever there was one, notes that in the lexicon of the raving witchhunters, a "Communist is anyone mentioned unfavorably by Senator McCarthy"; a "Patriot is any ex-Communist before a Congressional inquiry"; and an effort to reduce the budget is "service to Russia."

INDEED, AMERICA HAS been pushed far and fast since Attorney General McGrath framed the indictment and jailings at Foley Square with one Louis Budenz as the star for the prosecution. For it was at Foley Square that Budenz invented his political forgery that when the Communists say peace, they mean war, when they say democracy, they mean tyranny, etc.

Now this Budenz chicanery about "Aesopian language" is being applied on a broad and ruthless scale in Washington; the effort to have peace is "appeasement"; criticism of our refusal to deal with 450,000,000 Chinese people is called "being duped by Moscow"; recognition of the fact that China has ditched Chiang Kai-shek is conspiracy to betray America to Moscow" (McCarthy's charge against Gen. Marshall), etc., etc.

Communist leaders are in prison; others face similar political trials in October, others are in jail without bail—all on the basis of exactly this style of Budenz-Smith Act frameups.

If Budenz did not hesitate to turn his tainted weapons against the targets of Sen. McCarthy, what is there for the American people to believe in his Foley Square inventions?

The widest public support should be given to the Benton resolution to investigate the fitness of Sen. McCarthy to sit in the Senate, as well as to Sen. Lehman's proposal of a probe of the Budenz-McCarran testimony.

But if America is not to lose its democratic heritage to a raging McCarthyite terrorism blacking out all criticism, dissent, or questioning, then there must be a determination to halt the "thought control" and Smith Act arrests which have brought the future of the Bill of Rights into graver question than at any time in our history.

There should be a realization by all citizens, regardless of political-view, that when the jailed Communist leaders petition in October for a Supreme Court rehearing of their Smith Act conviction, they are in fact challenging the thought-terrorism which makes criticism of the budget "service to Moscow" and disagreement with McCarran, McCarthy and Louis Budenz treason to the U.S.A.

## BACK AGAIN



## Why a Heavy Registration Is Needed for November Vote

By MAX GORDON

Judging from the turn-out at the polls last Monday and Tuesday, progressives had better get off their seats for the rest of the registration period—starting Wednesday—if they are to get out the vote.

Usually, registration takes place for an unbroken week, from Monday through Saturday. But because of the Jewish holidays today and tomorrow, it was divided this year between Monday and Tuesday of last week, and Wednesday through Saturday of this week.

The break has given the politicians and workers of the various parties a chance to study and speculate on the trends, and gather their forces for another try.

Figures for the first two days showed that the citizens of New York are perhaps concerned about many things, but voting is not among them. Less than 200,000 showed up to register, which is 21 percent below the number who showed up the first two days of 1947, the last comparable "off-year" election.

What is also disturbing is that the drop in most workingclass areas was greater even than for the city as a whole. Thus, the Brownsville-East New York area of Brooklyn showed only two-thirds as many coming out as four years ago. The workingclass sections of the middle Bronx, consisting of the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th Assembly districts, were 37 percent below 1947; while Manhattan's 4th A.D., on the lower east side, showed a drop of almost a quarter.

The Harlem districts, in contrast, held up somewhat better than the city as a whole, falling 17 percent behind the 1947 turn-out. The American Labor Party's fight for a Negro State Supreme Court justice in the Manhattan-Bronx district may have stimulated the turn-out some.

The ALP's candidate for the supreme court post is attorney Jacques Isler.

Why the apparent lack of interest of the electorate generally? The election is supposed to be about corruption in government, and, judging from recent disclosures, this should make it a weighty event. Yet few people appear aroused.

For one thing, the very vastness and all-embracing character of the corruption seems to have overwhelmed the people. They figure "it has become the way of life in our country, that all parties and politicians are 'the same'; and nothing can or will be done about it."

Second, while the many scan-

dals, too numerous to keep track of, are grabbing the headlines, the people remain oppressed by other things which hit them more directly. Thus, a Gallup Poll last week showed that among the problems worrying Mr. and Mrs. America, the high cost of living, the issue of peace, and taxes far outrank corruption in government. The citizens of New York have not yet seen how these issues figure in the election.

It is now clear to the entire citizenry that corruption is not the monopoly of one political party. It does not distinguish the Democratic Party from the Republican. Both have watched each other, scandal for scandal.

The Liberal Party, hoping to exploit the innumerable disclosures that our government structure is dominated by crooks and gangsters, has named Rudolph Halley, counsel of the Kefauver Senate Investigating Committee, as its standard bearer in the main contest, that for City Council President.

Doubtless, there are some voters who see in Halley the champion against corruption in government. Most citizens, however, are cynically recalling how Halley quit the Senate committee soon after his reputation was made through the televised hearings in New York, how he immediately sought to capitalize financially by appearing on TV programs and by a series of signed articles in the Hearst press. And they note that he grabbed the first political nomination in sight.

The average citizen tends to wonder whether any man so anxious to enrich himself in a hurry as a result of performing a public duty can be depended upon to clean out grafters.

Moreover, it is fairly widely known that the Liberal Party could have laid the basis for defeating Tammany by working for an anti-Tammany coalition in the election. Instead, it took the path of going it alone, thereby blocking such a coalition, because it wanted to gain partisan advantage from the election.

The Liberal Party is also notorious for its obscene flirting with the two major parties, when it suits its book, seeking to gain whatever alliance will give it some patronage and "prestige."

The citizens of New York now know pretty well they cannot look to either of the two major parties to give them relief from high living costs and taxation, from war and discrimination.

For at bottom, the trouble rests with the bi-partisan war program, which has caused prices and taxes to shoot skyward, and has in-

creased the tensions, the chauvinism and intolerance in the land.

It is less well known that the Liberal Party is tied hand and foot to the bi-partisan program, and its pleas concerning prices and living standards are so much sham since it is an ardent backer of the war policies dictated by the needs of monopoly capital.

Of the four parties in the election, the ALP alone has taken a stand against the war program and its many economic, social and political effects. Hence a large vote for the ALP is a "protest" vote against this program, and will, if big enough, have a profound effect on the policies of the politicians.

It is possible in this election for the ALP to receive a relatively high vote, as people catch on to the facts about positions of the parties and their candidates. But the first requirement is that the ALP voters register. Backers of that party have an enormous job to do in the four remaining registration days to get out that progressive vote.

## They Meet on U.S.-Canada Bridge For World Peace

PEACE ARCH PARK, on the U.S.-Canadian border, Sept. 30.—Some 50 U.S. and Canadian peace advocates from all walks of life joined in impressive actions for world amity in a four-hour conference in this historic park near Blaine, Wash.

A delegation of 20 persons from Seattle, headed by Ray Roberts, executive secretary of the Seattle Emergency Peace Assembly, met with 30 men and women from British Columbia, led by Ray Gardner, chairman of the British Columbia Peace Council.

Together they adopted resolutions which in substance:

- Endorsed the principle of gaining peace through negotiations.
- Called for a cease-fire agreement in Korea.
- Opposed plans to remilitarize Japan and Germany.

• Urged the five major powers—the U.S., USSR, People's China, England and France—to meet immediately to negotiate a pact of peace, leading to disarmament.

• Both the Seattle and British Columbia delegations were broadly representative of labor, educators, church groups, businessmen and others. Bert Mitchell, a Seattle YMCA teacher, presided.

• The Sunday afternoon session opened with an address of greeting by Gardner. Roberts followed with a similar welcome to the Canadian delegates.

## Dodgers

(Continued from Page 1)

Corwin also ready for playoff duty against the depleted Brooklyn staff. The day presented a double-header in diamond drama. At Boston, the Giants barely squeezed through a ninth inning threat as the Braves put the tying and winning runs on base against veteran righthander Larry Jansen. With two out, a fly by Willard Marshall settled fittingly in the glove of leftfielder Monte Irvin, Giants' most stalwart performer in their long drive from the ruck, and the team whooped happily off the field.

The victory climaxed the greatest drive from behind in the game's annals. No matter what happens in the playoff, there has never been a story like that of the Giants of 1951. Catapulted into the cellar by a disastrous eleven game losing streak with the season two weeks old, they were written off as contenders. They were never to taste first place till the day before the end of the season. As late as August 11th they were thirteen and half games behind the Dodgers, a prohibitive deficit against a team rated the best in Brooklyn history.

While sports writers busily compiled statistics showing that it was "all over," the Giants kept fighting. A series of changes settled the team into winning stride as outfielders Whitey Lockman and Bobby Thomson took over first and third to tighten the infield around the veteran keystone duo of Stanky and Dark. Monte Irvin went to left field where he became the league leader in runs batted in and a foremost candidate for "Most Valuable." Twenty year old rookie Willie Mays, one year out of a Fairfax, Alamba high school, took over center field with dash and skill and is the league's runaway "Rookie of the Year."

When they started to go, the Giant's couldn't be stopped. Coming down the stretch they won a phenomenal 37 out of their last 44, including a run of 16 straight in August, and finished smoking hot with 11 of their last 12 and the last 7 in a row. Pennantless since 1937, this was the logical culmination of a move which made them the second NL team to do away with the infamous jimcrow ban, and won them many new fans. Another key move was the trade with Boston bringing Stanky and Dark to New York.

The Giants had done it. That was the day's story number one. Then the scene shifted to Philly where the Dodgers trailed 6-1 after three innings. Preacher-Roe, twenty two game winner, couldn't make it with only two days rest. When the Giant game was over the Dodgers were moving into, the 8th trailing 8-5 and knew they

had to do it or else—or else meaning \$5,000 per man out of the window. Crimly battling to salvage a playoff from the collapse of their early runaway dreams, they tied the score at 8-8 and called on Don Newcombe, the young right handed ace who had kept them alive the night before with a magnificent 5-0 shutout on only two days rest.

Newcombe, whose courage under fire had been questioned by some snide writers, again rose to the occasion, turning back the Phils for five innings with one hit until he could go no further. In the 13th it seemed all over when the Phils filled the bases with one out, but Don fanned Del Ennis and then Robinson dove for Waitkus' low liner and held it. Shaken up, the Dodger star came to bat with two out in the 14th and blasted Robin Roberts for a line drive home run into the upper tier as Brooklyn fans, in plenty at Shibe Park, went wild. Bud Podbielan held the fort for an inning and it was a playoff and more drama to unfold today as two gallant teams battle for the flag and the right to meet the Yanks.

On the train from Boston, the Giants got the word that the Dodgers had pulled it out of the fire. A case of champagne, loaded abroad for the traditional pennant celebration, reminded unopened. The Giants had a little further to go to put the period on their fantastic drive—and the Dodgers, suddenly the "underdog" in this topsy turvy development, had shown in Philly they were giving no pennants away if they could help it.

Consensus at the moment however, was that the Giants were too hot for the tired Dodgers to stop, and would also offer the Yankees a real challenge. We'll see, starting today.

## Van Fleet

(Continued from Page 1)

an offensive had opened last Tuesday followed a Rado Peking broadcast which charged that Ridgway planned to carry the war to China following the truce talks' collapse. The broadcast said Ridgway planned to bomb Manchuria and that he was committing "five more divisions" to the "adventure. Amphibious landings like those at Inchon and Wonsan last year, were planned for east and west coast ports in North Korea by Ridgway, the broadcast said.

Van Fleet used the same identical reasoning MacArthur had before him, saying that the Koreans had not been driven north from their country in the "Killer Offensive" because they could have regrouped in Manchuria and then returned. Van Fleet's statement was seen as a bid for Washington authorization to attack China on the alleged grounds that a Ridgway victory in Korea is otherwise impossible.

Meanwhile, Gen. Omar N. Bradley, chairman of the U.S. joint chiefs of staff, told a press conference here that the Koreans must agree to move the deadlocked truce talks or there won't be any more talks.

Van Fleet, in his report on the summer's "killer offensive," admitted the going had been tough and that there had been heavy american casualties.

## Korea Peace

(Continued from Page 3)

prepared statements for the meetings. Dr. Howard Thurman of San Francisco, Negro pastor and poet has written a special prayer for the meeting.

The program for Sunday afternoon's meeting will include singing by several church choirs and a dramatic presentation. Tickets vary in price from 60 cents to \$1.80. They can be obtained at the Committee's offices, Hotel Seville, 29 Street and Madison avenue, Suite 225.

The Interfaith Committee for Peace Action was initiated last month, when truce talks broke down.

Among the sponsors are: Rev. Dudley H. Burr, South Congregational Church, East Hartford, Conn.; Rabbi D.N. Jessurun Cardozo, Sephardic Jewish Center of the Bronx, N.Y.; Dr. Mark A. Dawber, Former Executive Secretary, Home Missions Council of North America, N.Y.; Rev. John Evans, Northside Unitarian Church, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Rabbi Max Felshin, Radio City Synagogue, N.Y.; Prof. Joseph F. Fletcher, Episcopal Theological Seminary, Cambridge, Mass.; Rev. Kenneth Ripley Forbes, Episcopal League of Social Action, Philadelphia; Mr. Sidney Gluck, businessman, N.Y.; Rev. Thomas Kilgore, Friendship Baptist Church, N.Y.; Rev. Donald G. Lothrop, Community Church of Boston; Rev. Edward McGowan, Epworth Methodist Church, N.Y.; Rev. Charles Young Trigg, Salem Methodist Church, N.Y.; Dr. Willard Uphaus, New Haven, Conn.

## Negro Lawyers

(Continued from Page 1)

been employed to retard and to crush the struggle for the achievement of Negro rights. From the very beginning the movement for the liberation of the Negro people was falsely attacked as a movement committed to force and violence.

"Deeply disquieting also is the revival in the decision of the conspiracy concept as a means of justifying the abandonment of the traditional constitutional protections. Long ago Negroes, like trade unionists, recognized that only through group action could effective inroads be made upon prejudice and discrimination. Historically, these collective efforts were attacked and slandered as sinister 'conspiracies'."

The brief also protested the Supreme Court's ruling permitting a judge, rather than a jury, to determine whether evidence discloses "clear and present danger." "For this court to hold now, as it does in the present decision," the brief declares, "that a Negro accused of seditious utterances against a State or the Federal government is not entitled to a jury but is relegated to the opinion of

a single judge whose views on social, economic or political issues is bound to be conditioned by his own background, is in effect to relegate the whole movement of the Negro people toward full equality in American life to a status which differs only in theory from that suffered by Negroes prior to the Civil War."

## DuBois

(Continued from Page 3)

was fired. Now let's keep it up till all are retired."

At one point the chairman, Dr. Henry Pratt Fairchild, professor Emeritus, New York University, and secretary of the Arts, Sciences and Professions Council, announced that Dr. DuBois' trial in a Washington Federal Court had been postponed from October 2 to Nov. 1.

Dr. Lawrence D. Reddick, director of the Atlanta University Library, traced the career of Dr. DuBois and his contributions to the body of American culture. The Negro people, Reddick said, understand why Dr. DuBois was indicted; they are saying: "He's no spy; they are just trying to shut him up."

When DuBois is humiliated with handcuffs, Reddick declared, "the entire Negro people are humiliated—no, the whole American people are humiliated."

Dr. DuBois was introduced by a dramatic group re-enacting highlights of his career, and the audience cheered for minutes when he stepped from the wings and walked briskly to the lectern.

The State Department, he accused, by causing indictments to be brought against fighters for peace and by lifting the passports of others was "making the voice of America a babble of cowards who are allowed to travel."

Dr. DuBois predicted that the U.S. imperialists would fail to defeat the USSR just as the imperialists had done in the period following the Russian Revolution. He denounced the effort to restore imperial Japan as a "crazy dream of a crazy age," along with the "call to our aid of the reactionary tyrannies of Spain, Greece and Turkey."

His speech, he emphasized, was not a "counsel of desperation, but a call to know the truth. America weathered the crisis of Revolutionary days, the rise of Western Democracy against the oligarchy of the East, the Civil War and the Depression," he said. "What we have done we can do again, but not unless we face the truth."

Here was the stormy petrel of the people's struggle for peace against the warmakers. He was not bowed by his more than eighty years. His vigor has increased since the government attacked his right to speak for peace. And as his recent cross-country tours have proven—including Friday night's meeting—his followers were never more numerous, nor vocal in their support of "our symbol in the fight for peace."

## DeGasperi

(Continued from Page 3)

tion of how sick the capitalist world really is. For only on the basis of capitalism's deepening general crisis, involving them all in more or less decay, would the other capitalist countries of the world accord to the United States the dominating position which it now enjoys.

When Wendell Willkie returned from his trip around the world at the end of the war, he said that one of the things that struck him most in the countries he visited was the great reservoir of good will towards the United States felt by the various peoples. But no American traveler of today can say this.

On the contrary, every report from abroad goes to show a rising anti-American spirit all over the world, also among our so-called allies. The peoples are beginning to understand the true imperialist meaning of Wall Street's arrogance and also the warlike significance of its feverish attempt to arm the capitalist world.

Fuel is added to this growing anti-American spirit by performances such as that of the Truman-De Gasperi conference. What a shock it must be to the national pride of the Italian people. And what a warning it is to other European peoples who are already feeling their national independence gravely threatened by the aggressive policies of Wall Street imperialism.

Wall Street domination over the capitalist world is a product of the general crisis of the capitalist system as a whole, and in turn, this dominance tends to deepen that crisis by sharpening all the major capitalist contradictions and antagonisms.

## Shopper's Guide

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Thursday's issue—Tues. at 4 p.m.  
Friday's issue—Wed. at 4 p.m.  
Sunday's issue—Wed. at 12 noon

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NOTICE: We will not accept any ad by mail unless accompanied by full payment and copy of the statement printed below with signature of advertiser.

The Daily Worker and the Worker will not accept an advertisement to which any individual is discriminated against because of color or creed. —ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT. The above policy is fully understood by me in placing my advertisement. Date \_\_\_\_\_ Signed \_\_\_\_\_

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# 1,000 AT LOS ANGELES RALLY HAIL FREEDOM FIGHT AGAINST UN-AMERICANS

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 30.—This community's fight against the House Un-American Committee is not over—it has just begun. That fact was recorded enthusiastically by 1,000 participants in an Embassy auditorium rally sponsored by the Arts, Sciences and Professions Council of Southern California.

Time and again, the audience rose cheering as members of the "Hollywood Nine" were introduced, and as witnesses before the Committee in its current inquisition here made their appearance.

Speakers who mounted the slashing attack on the committee included screenwriter Michael Wilson, Rev. Stephen H. Fritchman, actress Gale Sondergaard, producer Adrian Scott and Joe Johnson, San Pedro-Wilmington, port agent of the Marine Cooks and Stewards Union.

The Un-American Committee came under the gun of every speaker, beginning with the opening remarks of chairman William E. Esterman, civil rights attorney, who said that "Los Angeles is the only city in the world this week where you can take an elevator up five floors in order to go into the sewer."

Six of the "Hollywood Nine" read excerpts from the testimony which jailed them on "contempt of Congress" citations. The six were John Howard Lawson, Dalton Trumbo, Sam Ornitz, Herbert Biberman, Ring Lardner, Jr., and Adrian Scott.

This was Scott's first public appearance since his recent release

from prison. He challenged the testimony of Director Edward Dmytryk, renegade from what once was known as "the Hollywood 10."

Addressing himself directly to the Committee, Scott said, "I have recently returned from prison. During the latter weeks of my imprisonment, your Committee began hearings (in March) which continue today. Edward Dmytryk, a former colleague, testified . . . and in some twisted recess of his mind, he believes I owe him a debt of gratitude."

"Dmytryk's motivation—his affirmation of his personal freedom—is as plain as the face on a dollar!"

Referring to Hollywood as "a Roosevelt community," Scott said its people "in the overwhelming majority do not accept the view of this country or its institutions as conceived by Martin Dies, perpetuated by Parnell Thomas and John Rankin and further perpetuated by the men who compose this Committee."

Actress Gale Sondergaard, who appeared before the Committee last March, came to "thank the witnesses of this week who chose the defy the Committee and its purposes—to thank them for having turned this from a week of revulsion to a week of education."

Announcing himself as "one of the vice-presidents of the Arts, Sciences and Professions Council . . . and of this I am very proud," Rev. Fritchman of the First Unitarian church challenged the Committee's earlier attempts to

invade the field of religion.

He said, "I resent more than anything else being said these days in the Federal building the deceptive canard that witnesses are hiding behind a 'cloak' of the Fifth Amendment. They are using the Bill of Rights as it was intended to be used—as a sword for free men and women."

The Fifth Amendment and the Eighth Amendment (the right to bail are swords of the spirit and they must remain out of the) scabbards."

Union leader Johnson warned that "unless we get together and fight, we'll have the unity of six million people in Germany—the unity of ashes. If those six million had stuck together when they were alive, there might have been no ashes."

Screenwriter Wilson's address scored the hearings now being held here and assailed the Smith Act arrests of working-class leaders in the United States and its dependencies.

Outlining the various Administration attacks on the Constitution, the writer said, "President Truman dearly loves to express his devotion to the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. Any politician would be a fool not to do so, for the voters dearly love their Bill of Rights, but these lawless acts against the Constitution are being committed by his Administration and by agencies of the government over which he has control and for which he is responsible."

## Aptheker's 'Documentary History of Negro People' Out Next Month

Herbert Aptheker's long-awaited "Documentary History of the Negro People in the United States" will be off the press early in October.

Published by Citadel Press, this 962-page volume, containing over 500,000 words, will retail for \$7.50.

It is a work of top-flight importance, representing editorial labors covering a span of more than 14 years on the part of Dr. Aptheker.

In a preface to the study, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois says that this work "is a dream come true."

Louis Burnham, in a review to appear in the October issue of *Masses & Mainstream*, says: "Dr. Aptheker has exercised the finest editorial judgment. . . . Here is the living stuff out of which must come a hundred novels . . . here are lessons for today's struggle. . . . This Docu-



HERBERT APTHEKER

mentary History should be a handbook for every peace and freedom fighter, Negro and white. Read it. . . ."

## 'Lincoln's Contemporaries'

MR. LINCOLN'S CONTEMPORARIES. 172 Photographs by Matthew Brady. Text by Roy Meredith. Scribner, New York. \$6.

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

Matthew Brady is probably this country's best-known photographer, largely because it was his pictures of Abraham Lincoln which stamped on the national consciousness the vision of Lincoln as the solemn and brooding Civil War leader. But Brady also photographed most of the other prominent political and cultural figures of the day, and 172 of these photographs are reproduced in "Mr. Lincoln's Contemporaries," a handsome, large-sized volume.

Here are Presidents Fillmore, Buchanan, Johnson, Pierce and Grant, and Wendell Phillips, Brigham Young, Edwin Booth, Adelina Patti, Horace Greeley, Walt Whitman and others.

They are all of interest historically, and quite a few of the photographs succeed in being more

than conventional, stuffed-shirt portraits. The picture of Thaddeus Stevens, his eyes burning, his lips firm, is one such. It is a vivid, almost lifelike study of the great leader of the radical Republicans. The picture of Cornelius Vanderbilt captures the thin-lipped arrogance of the old Robber Baron. And the picture of a gaunt, exhausted-looking Gen. William T. Sherman fits the man who is remembered for his judgment, "War Is Hell."

The book could have done nicely without the commentary of Roy Meredith. Meredith writes, in one instance: "The dramatic character of the anti-slavery movement has lent that struggle an interest, and its protagonists a stature, which neither deserve." Elsewhere, these sneers turn to maudlin pity for the poor, maltreated Southern slaveocracy, and pious criticism of the Abolitionists for their "hate" of the south.

The major shortcoming of the book is that it has not a single picture of a Negro in it, not

## Four Jailed for Passing Out Copies Of Constitution

SAN RAFAEL, Calif., Sept. 30.—You can't pass out copies of the Bill of Rights on the streets of this community, local policemen say.

Four Marin county residents, one a young mother with a three-year-old child in tow, learned this lesson Saturday.

They were giving away copies of the Bill of Rights in front of the "Crusade for Freedom" booth, where funds were being solicited to extend "freedom" to the people of Europe.

Hundreds of interested persons gathered around as the officers accosted the four and accused them of violating the city's anti-handbill ordinance. More joined the crowd as the four were hustled into squad cars and spirited away.

San Rafael's city attorney, Howard Haley, is studying the anti-handbill ordinance to see whether the U. S. Constitution can or cannot be given out on the streets of this city.

Warrants for the arrest of the four will be issued if he concludes distribution of the Constitution is barred by the law.

The four citizens have retained Julius Keller and Hugh Miller of San Francisco as attorneys.

## Our Fight Expert Has Six in a Row

Who's going to win the fight between Joe Louis and unbeaten KO artist Rocky Marciano Oct 11?

Daily Worker sports editor Rodney has called all six big New York fights correctly this year. (One afternoon paper expert got all six wrong.) He picked Louis to KO Lee Savold, Maxim to upset Murphy, Cavilan to decision Graham, Robinson to KO Turpin and Saddler to KO Pep.

Tell your fight fan friends!

Frederick Douglass nor any other famous Negro contemporary of Mr. Lincoln's. It is not indicated whether this is because Brady took none, or because of the author's editorial decision.

## on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

### Quick Notes Just Before the End

LAST DAY'S GAMES to go as this is written, but what a drive those Giants have made! Superlatives are often overused, but a search through the history of baseball shows no such stupendous feat against heartbreaking odds as has been turned in by Irvin, Dark, Thomson, Maglie and the rest. They can almost sell you on that "team of destiny" stuff.

One thing seems reasonably clear . . . as they go into the last day the Giants seem like the team which would give the Yanks the better fight. Momentum is a big thing in baseball—the Giants have been coming hard, the Dodgers wabbling. Last year the Phils barely withstood the Dodgers last rush and squeaked in. They didn't have much in the Series. As the pitching staffs have been going, it must also be said that the Giants are deeper behind their big two of Maglie and Jansen than the Dodgers are behind Roe and Newcombe.

Thought—if Giants win, the Most Valuable tradition will probably swing it from Campanella to Irvin. Roy still is it in our thinking, but you're not going far out of line on Monte anyhow.

Yes, we have plenty to say about that Dascoli thumbing out of Campanella in Boston. Will have to wait for another day.

Reynold's second no-hitter Friday was almost lost in the National League confusion. Just a note from the Stadium that day. When with two out and Ted Williams up and the crowd in agonized tension, Berra dropped a high foul directly behind the plate which would have ended the game. Reynold's threw his arm right around Larry and told him to forget it. Then he got Williams to lift another one and it was all over. Afterward a writer asked Berra how he felt when he dropped the first one and the solid and honest Yankee catcher just said, "What the hell, so I dropped it. I dropped fouls before. Sure, I didn't want to drop it but I did so what could I do about it?" I liked that.

### The 'Colonel' Against the Many

IS COLUMNIST JOE WILLIAMS of the World Telegram biased against Negro athletes? We have documented the fact that he is on many occasions through the years. But in case you just came in, let's see what he had to say about the dirty stuff in the Pep-Saddler fight and compare it to the way all the others saw it.

Down the line from the day after the fight papers:

GENE WARD, Daily News reporter—"Wrestling, heeling, holding, thumbing and otherwise trying all the tricks to stage off the inevitable, that once great ring magician, Willie Pep, went down to ignoble defeat while sitting in his corner last night at the Polo Grounds. . . . The main pattern of the contest never varied. Pep ran and Saddler chased. And when the 25-year old Saddler caught up with him, Willie resorted to every cute antic on record and couple of holds that the wrestling fraternity might well copy."

JIMMY POWERS, Daily News columnist—"Pep again turned a prizefight into a wrestling farce. He clutched, twisted himself into awkward pretzels, hooked his gloves under Saddler's armpits to make it look as if Sandy were holding and, all in all, made an acrobatic shambles of the Polo Grounds ring last night."

JIM JENNINGS, Daily Mirror reporter—"Pep, who employed every dirty trick known to the racket, quit suddenly. . . . After Pep had deliberately tried to trip Saddler in the seventh round, he grabbed Miller and grappled both Ray and Saddler to the mat. . . . In more than 40 years of watching fights, I never viewed a fouler battler than Pep. Tripping, holding, heeling and gouging were just a few of his mean stunts."

JESSE ABRAMSON, Herald Tribune reporter—"His (Pep) later activity suggested he would have welcomed a disqualification, for he deliberately hooked his right leg around Saddler's left leg in a Joe Stecher leg lock and wrestled Saddler to the floor. He had used the same leg lock in the seventh—"Pep did more and more running, more and more wrestling when he was cornered, and the referee's job became not a happy one."

BILL CORUM, Journal-American columnist—"Furthermore, I must say in fairness that while Saddler, the champion, was willing to fight any way, every way and every which way, that he gave more evidence of trying to observe the rules of boxing. . . ."

JIMMY CANNON, Post columnist—"The tricks Pep used in the Polo Grounds last night were low and snide . . . his deportment was outrageous. Saddler wasn't blameless and Miller reprimanded him too. But it was Pep who made the fight what it was."

AL BUCK, Post reporter—"Pep heeled, held and wrestled. He threw Sandy with a leg lock in the fifth, and in the sixth when both went to the canvas Willie tried to ram his knee into the champion's throat. In the seventh round Miller warned Pep for heeling."

REFEREE MILLER: "I went over to Pep's corner (end of the ninth) to tell him that if he didn't cut out the rough stuff I'd disqualify him and call it no contest. I intended to declare Saddler the winner. When I got there Willie told me he couldn't continue."

(Times writer Jim Dawson, and Journal reporter Lew Burton, to round out the record, both referred to the fight's roughness without assigning the blame to either.)

Now let's have some quotes from Colonel Williams:

First, on who was winning. "Pep was far out in front on points and save for the eye gash which had bled continuously, was unhurt and making his taller, stronger and more ferocious foe miss badly and generally look like a novice . . . handled Saddler like he owned him . . . scoring by far the cleaner and more effective punches, outboxing him by a wide margin . . . seemingly on his way to decisive victory."

This is passing interesting since all other writers agree, regardless of how they scored the fight up to then, that Pep was well beaten and facing certain defeat on the merits of the fight. However, that might conceivably be stretched into a question of opinion. Here is how Williams "saw" the rough fight.

"Among other defects, Miller appeared color blind, for he repeatedly stopped the back alley mauling which featured every foul in the book to shake a warning finger under Pep's quivering nostrils, paying small heed to Saddler's sublime contempt for the more ennobling tradition of the Manly Art . . . many have persuaded Pep that he was fighting both the referee and Saddler. . . . Pep is no Tommy Fairplay in the ring himself and he did his share of fouling, but Saddler, who majored in the subject, outboxed him two to one. Only in wrestling was he inferior, but then a fellow can't have everything."

# 'Sojourners for Truth' Arrive in Washington

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—One hundred "Sojourners for Truth and Justice"—Negro women from all parts of the United States—arrived here this weekend to demand that the federal government "protect the lives and liberties of 15 million of its own Negro citizens."

At two o'clock tomorrow afternoon, delegation will have an audience with a representative of Alexander Pace, Secretary for the Army, at the Pentagon. Appointments have been requested with President Truman, Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, Secretary of State Dean Acheson, Democratic Party boss William M. Boyle, Jr., and Rep. William Dawson (D-Ill.).

Delegates began arriving Saturday morning. Saturday and today were spent in arranging business affairs of the delegation, with some time devoted to paying tribute to an earlier great Negro leader, Frederick Douglass. The delegation paid a visit to his former home in Anacostia now preserved as a national shrine, and delegation leaders made brief remarks.

This morning delegates participated in the services at various churches and this afternoon at the Salem Baptist Church they held a "Sojourners Camp Meeting."

Mrs. Beulah Richardson, poet and women's leader, one of the initiators of the Sojour called a press conference yesterday to explain the purpose of the project. "We are here in the spirit of Harriet Tubman and Sojourner Truth," she said. "Our objectives can best be described by this paragraph from our call."

"We claim that this government cannot honestly, convincingly, and sincerely spend billions, send troops and draft treaties for the peace and freedom and other nations while it never has and does not protect the lives and liberties of 15 million of its own

Negro citizens. Only when our government abolishes the lynch justice of Mississippi, when it publicly declares there shall be no more Cicero or Peekskills, only when it moves to enforce with its might the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments to the United States Constitution, then and only then can it speak as a free nation for a free world. And to this end, we, the Negro Women of this, our land, must and now dedicate our every effort."

Mrs. Richardson introduced the other initiators of the Sojour who participated with her in the press conference.

There was Mrs. Geraldine Washington of Chicago who said the FBI should devote its energies to ferreting out the narcotic peddlers who are corrupting the youth on Chicago's South Side, including, she said, six-year old children.

There was Mrs. Amy Mallard, widow of the victim of a Georgia mob. There was Mrs. Ollie Jones of Chicago who had first hand knowledge of the Cicero riot.

Mrs. Eslanda Robeson said each person there had an individual grievance, but that in a larger sense, these grievances were merely symbolic of the injustices practiced against the Negro people as a whole.

Mrs. Dorothy Hunton spoke of her husband, Dr. Alpheus Hunton, imprisoned as a trustee of the CRC bail fund.

Miss Lorraine Hansberry said she spoke for the interests of Negro youth.

Miss Jackie Clack of Los Angeles cited the frameup of Sgt. Lawrence Walsh.

Mrs. Bessie Mitchell, sister of Collis English, one of the Trenton six, said she represented the continuing fight for the freedom of the remaining Trenton defendants.

"Yes," put in Mrs. Robeson. "We have made the Trenton six the Trenton two. Now we must make it the Trenton zero."

Mrs. Pearl Lawes said the grievances of the Negro women include

the discrimination practiced against Negro trade unionists, at every level, in employment, upgrading and the very right to a job.

A reporter for the Baltimore Afro-American mentioned that in Washington police brutality against Negroes was a serious problem.

Mrs. Myrtle Dennis of Cleveland said that in her city, police brutality was "on the rampage." "There have been deliberate murders of youngsters by police off-duty, and they have gone free."

Mrs. Pauline Taylor of Youngstown said that ever since her return from the peace conference in Warsaw she has been shadowed by the FBI when she goes to church to talk for peace. But the FBI agents are not interested in prosecuting a mob of 500 white hooligans who drove three Negro women from a segregated swimming pool.

Since her son has returned from Korea, she said, the FBI is questioning her neighbors in an effort to find out whether this ex-GI agrees with her views on peace.

When someone mentioned Cicero, a reporter mentioned that Attorney General McGrath had ordered a federal grand jury investigation of the riot. There had been a deadline in the newspapers.

"That's the way it is," put in Mrs. Mallard. "There will be a headline and that's all."

"Or," said Mrs. Robeson, "there will be an investigation and that's all."

Suddenly Mrs. Mitchell spoke up.

"There's the case of Mrs. Ingram. The newspaper men shouldn't forget that," she said.

"All of us," said Mrs. Richardson, "speak for the freedom of Mrs. Rosalee Ingram. O woman and a mother is in jail in Georgia for defending her honor. She must be freed."

Saturday night the Washington committee entertained the Sojourners at a reception at the Phyllis Wheatley YWCA.

## UE HITS GENERAL ELECTRIC WAGE OFFER AS INADEQUATE

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

Charging that a 2½ percent wage offer by the General Electric Co. "does not meet the needs of GE workers," the United Electrical Workers (UE) Friday called upon all GE workers throughout the nation to "intensify their fight for higher wages in line with today's higher living costs."

The statement was issued by Joseph Dermody, UE International Representative, following the ending of negotiations yesterday between the union's GE negotiating committee and the company at the company offices. No date has been set for resumption of negotiations.

UE represents some 50,000 GE workers in the United States and Canada in 46 plants. Recently UE won a NLRB election in the Schenectady GE plant over the IUE-CIO by a vote of 11,542 to 4,852.

"Out of its hundreds of millions of dollars profits," Mr. Dermody stated, "GE is offering its employees a few trifling pennies. GE's offer of 2½ percent, tied to an up and down escalator clause, won't even cover the new tax increase Congress is about to soak on to GE workers."

"The GE offer contains nothing for day workers, nothing for the

skilled trades, nothing for women employees, nothing on speed-up, nothing on pensioners, nothing for the sick, disabled and injured.

"IUE-CIO negotiators have dropped their demands. All they are asking now above the GE offer is a four-cent floor under the 2½ percent (under the ceiling imposed by the wage freeze) and a longer vacation after 15 years."

"GE workers in Schenectady and throughout the UE plants in GE have rejected GE's penny-sale offer. In national negotiations the UE Conference Board has let GE know plainly that the company cannot make a settlement this year without doing something substantial for GE day workers, the skilled trades, women and pensioners; as well as a general wage increase that will really meet the needs of GE workers."

"GE earnings for the first six months of 1951 were \$12,000,000 as against \$137,000,000 last year—an increase of more than 55 percent. Yet GE offers its employees a trifling 2½ percent."

"UE calls upon all GE workers throughout the nation to intensify their fight for higher wages in line with today's high living costs."

## 1,000 VOW FIGHT TO FREE ROOSEVELT WARD, JR.

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

By JOHN HUDSON JONES

Nearly 1,000 youth and adults Thursday night at the Riverside Plaza Hotel pledged a fight for the freedom of Roosevelt Ward, Jr., the young Negro victim of FBI terror against peace fighters.

Ward, Administrative Secretary of the New York State Labor Youth League, is serving three years in a New Orleans prison after being railroaded for allegedly failing to report his change of address in New York City to his Louisiana draft board.

The meeting was chaired by Mary Morris, co-chairman of the Bedford-Stuyvesant Negro Youth Peace Committee. The first speaker, Mrs. Belle Gryce of the Brooklyn Civil Rights Congress, brought a message from Ward's parents, Mrs. Dorothy and Roosevelt Ward, Sr., of New Orleans.

"We're confident that the fight to free Roosevelt will go on," Mrs. Gryce said the parents told her. A standing ovation was given to William L. Patterson, director of the Civil Rights Congress, who declared, "Ward reflected the image of a new America. It is clear he was framed because he didn't believe that love of country is synonymous with those who murder and pillage the colored peoples of the world."

Patterson said that Ward, a militant Negro youth, was framed because "by silencing his voice, they would blackmail all youth into accepting war and murder of peoples."

Claudia Jones, one of the Smith Act defendants and former leader of the youth movement in the Thirties showed how likewise Ward was "a flaming symbol of the maturity of Negro youth." She urged youth to "demand a cease fire in Korea and an end to the killing now." The persecution of Ward, she said "is an end result of the Supreme Court's upholding of the Smith Act."

Joseph Bucholt, N. Y. State LYL chairman, related how Ward was tried and convicted by a businessmen's jury in one day. "But the trial wasn't so rapid that it hid the real aim of the government to warn Negro and white youth they

can't organize for peace and freedom."

Greetings to the meeting from Louis E. Burnham, co-chairman of the Committee to Defend Roosevelt Ward, and from Paul Robeson, publisher of the newspaper Freedom, were read by Lorraine Hansberry.

"If any people needs its youth, it's the Negro people," Robeson said. "Ward has emerged as one of the young giants of the struggle for Negro rights."

Leon Straus, Furriers Union leader urged the youth to visit all adult and youth groups for resolutions and actions demanding the freedom of Ward.

## McAvoy Greets Jewish People On New Year

Clifford T. McAvoy, ALP candidate for President of the City Council, issued the following statement:

"I extend warm greetings to the Jewish people on the occasion of the observance of Rosh Hashana.

"The occasion must serve as a reminder to all, regardless of race, religion, or political opinion, that only several years after the murder of six million Jews in the Nazi crematoriums and concentration camps, the Nazi war criminals are being restored to power by the Truman administration.

"This shameful policy is approved by the Republican party and has not been protested by the leaders of the Liberal Party.

"I urge that all New Yorkers—regardless of religious and political affiliation—join in a powerful protest against the program of putting Nazi generals back into business.

"The proper place for Nazi murderers is in jail."

# Mine, Mill Union Wins 20½¢ Pay Increase At Phelps-Dodge

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

DOUGLAS, Ariz.—The International Union of Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers, independent, won a 20½-cent-an-hour package increase for Phelps Dodge workers, it was announced here Friday. It was expected that the cooper company workers would ratify the agreement over the weekend.

The agreement runs for two years with a one-year reopener. It breaks down to an average of 8¼ cents across the board wage increase, 7¼ cents differential to

correct inequities in various grades, etc. and 4½ cents in pension.

Common laborers, who make up from 10 to 25 percent of the Phelps labor force, get 10 cents under the agreement. The majority are Mexican-Americans, and the hike helps to correct long-standing discriminatory treatment in setting wage scales for this national minority. Phelps-Dodge is the second of the copper industry Big Four to come to terms with the union, which obtained a 15-cent wage hike and a pension boost equivalent to 4½ cents an hour from the Kennecott Copper

Co.

Mine, Mill called a nationwide strike on Aug. 27, the workers returning to work after the Truman administration sought and obtained an injunction under the Taft-Hartley law. The temporary court ban went into effect Sept. 5th and is binding for 80 days thereafter.

Companies which remain to settle with the union include Anaconda Copper Mining and American Smelting and Refining. Phelps Dodge is the biggest copper producing company in Arizona. The agreement covers plants at Bisbee, Morenci and Douglas.

**TRIP TO ISRAEL**  
Travel-notes by P. Khazov  
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**Register and Attend Classes All This Week**

# Daily Worker

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## BEGINNING TODAY: THE DRIVE TOWARD FASCISM

An important series of articles prepared by the editors of the Daily Worker.

— See Page 2 —

## It's MacArthur's Line All Over Again

### An Editorial

First, Washington said we would seek a truce at the 38th parallel.

Then when truce talks opened on that basis and there was a "danger" of peace, Washington did an about-face and demanded a line deep in North Korea.

The Pentagon agreed to hold truce talks in Kaesong.

But the desire of the North Koreans and the Chinese volunteers for a truce again presented the Pentagon with the "danger" of peace. So the Gen-

erals refused to permit joint investigations of the violations charged against them. And when the North Koreans wouldn't permit even this to break down the talks, Ridgway and Bradley insisted that the talks must be moved from Kaesong.

Anything to prevent a peace!

The hollowness of Ridgway's reasons for barring Kaesong are evident. If there were anything to his claim that it is difficult to prevent violations at Kaesong, that would be doubly true of the new cite he proposes—a

spot consisting of a few houses OUTSIDE the present neutral zone and in the middle of the fighting.

On top of this, Gen. Van Fleet announces a new offensive and says that the only reason we didn't attempt to reach the Yalu River in the September offensive was because of North Koreans still have a "sanctuary" in Manchuria.

This is another way of saying: we can conquer the whole of Korea and all that we need to accomplish this is an agreement to spread the war to Manchuria.

Shades of Gen. MacArthur.

This boastfulness, this eagerness to spread the war is MacArthur all over again. Have we forgotten the lives that MacArthur's policy cost and the danger it created of a general war in Asia?

These tactics of the Pentagon fit in with the new stage of preparations for war signalled by the signing of the Japanese "peace" treaty. There Washington brushed aside the protests even of its "allies" in its eagerness to rearm the Tokyo war-lords and set the scene for re-arming the Nazis and Italy—the entire Axis!

To carry through these nefarious plans over the opposition of the people's of these countries and of all countries, requires, in the Pentagon's view, a continued and increased state of war in Korea.

The American people, can stop the bloodshed. Call upon President Truman to insure an immediate cease-fire in Korean Block Senate ratification of the Japanese treaty! Stop the re-arming of Italy and, above all, of the Nazi murderers! The people must be heard!

## GEN. VAN FLEET WANTS SPREAD OF WAR IN ASIA

TOKYO, Sept. 30.—Gen. James A. Van Fleet today revived the spread-the-war line for which Gen. Douglas MacArthur was recalled. The Eighth Army commander suggested that the newly-opened offensive against the Koreans should drive all the way to the Chinese border. It was for just such a program of unleashing all-out war with the Chinese people that public opinion in the U. S. sought and obtained MacArthur's recall after last winter's disastrous drive to, and retreat from, the Yalu River boundary between Manchuria and Korea.

MacArthur, both before his recall and since then, argued that the only course of action for the U. S. in Korea was to get embroiled in a war with People's China.

Van Fleet echoed the same line today, offering a thinly veiled threat that the drive toward China will follow the breakdown of the Kaesong truce talks. Gen. Ridgway, the Supreme Commander, has maintained his refusal to permit resumption of those talks, insisting that their site be shifted elsewhere.

Van Fleet's announcement that

(Continued on Page 6)

## Negro Attorneys Tell Court Smith Act OK Harms Their People

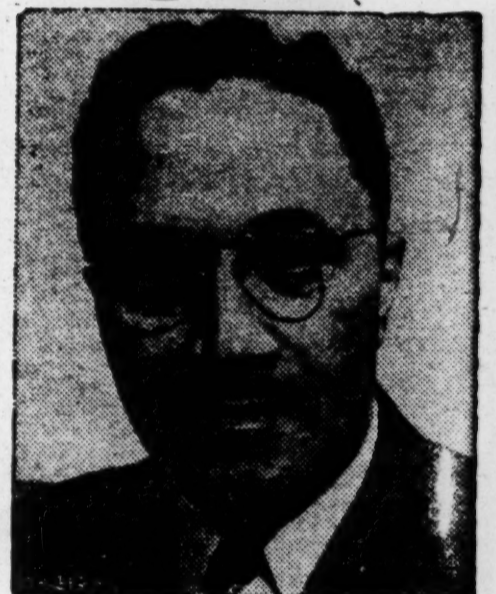
WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Two noted Negro attorneys Friday told the Supreme Court that its approval of the Smith Act "if allowed to stand," is bound to have a disastrous impact upon the century-old struggle of the Negro people for complete emancipation.

The attorneys are Richard E. Westbrook, chairman of the Civil Rights Committee of the National Bar Association, and Earl B. Dickerson, former member of the Chicago City Council, who, as friends of the court, filed a petition in support of the pending application for a rehearing on the constitutionality of the Smith Act and the conviction of the 11 Communist leaders at Foley Square in New York.

"Discrimination against the Negro people is deeply embedded in the fabric of government," the petition states, "particularly the governments in the Southern states. Efforts to remove inequalities inevitably involve basic attacks upon governmental attitudes and conduct. It is inevitable that the decision will inhibit and impair legitimate efforts to extend democratic protections to the Negro people. This is so for two reasons:

"In the first place, advocacy of fundamental changes in government so as to extend democratic protections of the Negro might well be equated, under the broad terms of the Court's decision, with advocacy of the violent overthrow of government.

"In the second place, as Justice Black's dissenting opinion points out, the decision imposes a prior restraint upon political expression. If the present decision is permitted



DICKERSON

to stand, few, whether Negro or non-Negro, will undertake to challenge the 'Black Codes' of the South or to condemn the governmental policy of supporting Jim Crow laws or polltax restrictions on the right to vote. Only individuals with great courage will vigorously condemn the failure to apprehend and prosecute those who engage in mob violence against Negroes. In short, the decision casts a chilling shadow of fear even over those areas which it does not literally reach.

"The inevitable effect of the decision is to undermine, if not destroy, effective protest with respect to government practices and policies inimical to the welfare of Negroes.

"The abandonment of the 'clear and present danger' principle creates special concern for those who are familiar with the techniques which have historically

(Continued on Page 6)

## War Mobilizer Sees New Cuts In Civilian Goods

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—War Mobilizer Charles E. Wilson threatened today that a further decline in consumer goods production will follow the "spectacular" jump in the arms program. The General Electric Co. tycoon predicted that production for war, a year from now, "should have doubled again, reaching \$10 billion to \$11 billion in deliveries per quarter."

Contrasted to this, the war mobilizer said production of such consumer items as autos, refrigerators, washing machines, radio and television sets had been slashed to about 60 percent of pre-Korean levels during the third quarter of 1951, and was due for another cut Jan. 1.

The U. S. is now on the "threshold" of mass production of war weapons, he said.

## CHICAGOANS RIP McCARRAN FOR SAYING WAR INEVITABLE

CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—Replies and protests to Sen. McCarran's recent declaration that war is "inevitable" were released today by the Chicago Committee to Repeal the McCarran Act. Statements were made by Paul B. Johnson, executive director of the National Committee for Peaceful Alternatives, Rev. Armand Guerrero, Prof. Anton T. Carlson and others.

"The doctrine of inevitable war between the Soviet Union and the United States is false—so false, and so disastrous, that it cannot meet the test of free, informed public criticism. No one, therefore, should be surprised that the doctrine has recently been voiced by the author of the Internal Security Act," said Mr. Johnson. He continued, "for only by using governmental coercion to suppress the voice of truth can Sen. McCarran hope to secure acceptance of his foreign policy views. Seldom has the interdependence of traditional American freedoms and the attainment of

peace been more strikingly demonstrated."

Rev. Guerrero stated that "war is inevitable when we pursue policies that make it so—we had better change those policies than entrust the leadership of our nation to men like McCarran whose leadership will bring regimentation, concentration camps and ultimate destruction to our people. . . . We can begin to repudiate McCarran's gloomy prediction by having Congress repeal the McCarran Act."

The committee also announced that already 59 prominent Chicagoans have signed their names to an open letter supporting the passage of the Sabath Bill (HB 3118) for the repeal of the McCarran Act. These Chicagoans include such people as Dr. Percival Bailey, Serge Chermayeff, Earl B. Dickerson, Rev. George Aki and Dr. Anton Carlson.

The committee plans to publish this open letter to the President and the Congress within a short period of time.

## 'Sojourners for Truth' Arrive in Washington

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—One hundred "Sojourners for Truth and Justice"—Negro women from all parts of the United States—arrived here this weekend to demand that the federal government "protect the lives and liberties of 15 million of its own Negro citizens."

At two o'clock tomorrow afternoon, delegation will have an audience with a representative of

Alexander Pace, Secretary for the Army, at the Pentagon. Appointments have been requested with President Truman, Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, Secretary of State Dean Acheson, Democratic Party boss William M. Boyle, Jr., and Rep. William Dawson (D-Ill).

Delegates began arriving Saturday morning. Saturday and today were spent in arranging business affairs of the delegation, with

some time devoted to paying tribute to an earlier great Negro leader, Frederick Douglass. The delegation paid a visit to his former home in Anacostia now preserved as a national shrine, and delegation leaders made brief remarks.

This morning delegates participated in the services at various churches and this afternoon at the Salem Baptist Church they held a

(Continued on Page 6)

## Supporters of Daily Worker Form Organization in Manhattantown

Twenty-one supporters of the Daily Worker and The Worker in the Manhattantown area around Columbus Ave. and 100 St. have organized a Freedom of the Press Association to fight for and promote the two papers.

A temporary executive committee of seven was elected, and steps taken to expand the organi-

zation at a meeting addressed by editorial staff members Harry Raymond and Max Gordon.

Several described the readiness with which people in the neighborhood took the papers when approached. One reported she had obtained six renewals of subscriptions out of eight people whose subs had expired.

# The Drive Toward Fascism: I

The following is the first of a series of articles prepared by the editors of the Daily Worker.

**WHAT IS FASCISM?** What are the special ways in which it is developing here in the United States? The answers to these questions must be studied and understood if the drive toward fascism in our country is to be successfully combatted.

No more penetrating analysis of fascism has been presented than that of George Dimitroff, hero of the Hitler Reichstag Fire trial frame-up.

"Fascism," said Dimitroff, "is the open, terrorist dictatorship of the most reactionary, most chauvinist and most imperialist elements of finance capital..."

Along with this fundamental definition, Dimitroff made the profound observation that "the accession to power of fascism is not an ordinary succession of one bourgeois government by another, but a substitution for one state form of class domination by the bourgeoisie — bourgeois democracy — of another form: open dictatorship." (Dimitroff: "The United Front Against Fascism.")

Why does Wall Street imperialism seek a fascist form of rule

for our country? Finance capital does not have before it an outlook of smooth, unlimited expansion. On the contrary, finance capital in the U.S. is plagued by contradictions and conflicts which threaten not only its expansion but even its present positions. This is strikingly seen in the basic contrast between the tremendous productive capacity of American finance capital and the constantly decreasing buying power of the American people.

The contradictions of finance capital have been greatly sharpened by the general crisis of world capitalism, ushered in by World War I and intensified in an unprecedented degree by World War II. Today, therefore, Wall Street imperialism is in a furious quest for new markets, raw materials and places to invest its accumulation of capital. This has increased Wall Street's contradictions with the world of socialism and people's democracies, with the colonial and semi-colonial peoples, as well as with the other big capitalist powers.

Wall Street is seeking a solution to all these contradictions through preparations for war and through another world war

itself. The development of fascism in our country today is aimed primarily, therefore, at repressing the growing struggles of the American people for peace and against the effects of the war economy thus seeking to provide a "reliable rear" for the waging of World War III.

Naturally, Wall Street cannot afford to let the people know that it seeks a fascist form of rule or why it does so. It covers up its actions and aims with demagogic promises of peace, freedom and democracy. The process of fascistization is advanced under a smoke-screen of falsehoods to the effect that our peace and freedom are menaced, not by Wall Street but by the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union is called "totalitarian" and "slave state." A huge propaganda machine is in motion to spread lies about a "danger of Soviet aggression," a "threat to the free world," a "danger of internal aggression," a "danger of attack upon the shores and cities of the United States." These false slogans are all based on the cunning method of attributing one's own criminal schemes to one's opponent. They are similar in method, content and purpose to the dema-

gogy of Hitler. Practically no one outside Germany believed Hitler's slogans. Today practically no one outside the United States believes Wall Street's.

Most Americans have been deliberately taught to recognize only the German type of fascism with its fuhrer, its "heils," its storm-troopers, its anti-Semitic mass murders, etc. But the same pattern of fascistization does not repeat itself in different countries. Dimitroff said:

"The development of fascism and fascist dictatorship itself assume different forms in different countries, according to historical, social and economic conditions and according to the national peculiarities and the internal position of the given country. In certain countries, principally those in which fascism does not enjoy a broad mass base and in which the struggle of the various groups within the camp of the fascist bourgeoisie itself is fairly acute, fascism does not venture to abolish parliament, but allows the bourgeois parties, as well as the Social-Democratic parties, to retain a certain degree of legality. In other countries, where the ruling bourgeoisie fears an EARLY outbreak of revolution, fascism establishes its unrestricted



DIMITROFF

ed monopoly. . . . It is necessary in each country to investigate, study and ascertain the national peculiarities, the specific national features of fascism. . . . It would be a gross mistake to lay down a universal rule of development of fascism to cover all countries and all peoples."

The next article will discuss the special features of the Wall Street brand of fascism as distinguished from the Hitler brand.

## LAYOFFS MOUNT IN ILLINOIS COALFIELDS

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 30.—Unemployment and unrest are mounting in the Illinois coalfields in the wake of mine shutdowns.

Instead of the expected seasonal upturn in employment and production, coal output in September was the lowest since the period prior to World War II.

In August, Illinois coal production was 2,829,378 tons, compared with 5,070,299 mined in August, 1950. Not a month has gone by this year without a new announcement of the closing of an Illinois mine. Almost every mining center in the state has been stricken by unemployment. Many of these towns, their entire economy centered on a single mine, are rapidly becoming ghost towns.

In most cases, the shutdowns are either permanent or without any immediate outlook for reopening. Some of the closed mines are considered "inefficient" and antiquated with special production difficulties which eliminates them from competition with highly-mechanized mines.

Some lack such equipment as washers, which are required in view of the declining market for raw coal.

However, the main problems have to do with the chronic crisis facing the coal industry as a whole in view of the mounting dieselization, the shift to oil and natural gas, the speedup and mechanization.

The Bell & Zoller Co. has posted a notice that its mine at Nason, Ill., is being abandoned.

A few days later came the announcement that Peabody Mine No. 59 at Springfield, Ill., was closing permanently. This will be the third Peabody mine to shut down in Springfield area. Pre-

viously, the company closed Capitol Mine No. 57 and Langleyville Mine No. 7, near Taylorville.

Hardest hit by the shutdowns have been mines whose members are in the AFL Progressive Mine Workers of America. At the PMWA convention in Springfield, president George Biama announced that 900 members of the union had lost their jobs when three mines closed.

The ferment in PMWA has led many of its members to consider the possible advantages of reuniting the Illinois coal miners under the United Mine Workers. The PMWA SPLIT away from the UMWA 19 years ago.

Two weeks ago, a meeting of PMWA Local 1 in Gillespie passed a resolution urging the PMWA to return to the United Mine Workers.

## PENNSYLVANIA BILL PERILS UNIONS, LIBERAL GROUPS

HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 30.—Only last-minute opposition by Pennsylvania's powerful unions and liberal groups can keep them and their treasuries, from being hogtied by a new measure that would confiscate their funds under the name of "Anti-Communism."

Whisked to the verge of final passage by a supposed "friend of labor," Judge Michael Musmanno of Pittsburgh, the bill outlaws the Communist Party and "any organization whose activities further the purposes of the Communist Party . . . no matter how named. It gets at union treasuries and any liberal group, as follows:

"Any and all personal property or fund employed in the advancement of the Communist revolu-

tionary movement by force and violence in Pennsylvania by any such Communist or other revolutionary organization, is hereby declared to be contraband and forfeit to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania."

The bill has been condemned by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Philadelphia chapter. Right-wing papers, like the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, in urging that Musmanno's bill be killed, have warned that it would hit anyone who ever supported anything the Communist Party supported. And the Attorney General, in declaring it "unconstitutional," said it was "unforceable," because "the number of cases would be incredible."

The resolution called for reaffiliation with the UMWA as "the only logical course remaining for the Progressive Miners because of mine shutdowns, failure, part-time work and the danger of losing the miners' welfare and pension fund caused by the general depression in the coal industry."

The PMWA has some 15,000 members in Illinois, as against 20,000 in the state for the UMWA.

## Defends Communists' Rights In Letter to Wisconsin Paper

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 30.—"If there is any group here in town who is defending the constitutional rights of the Communists, I would like to help them," writes a reader in a letter to the Capital Times. The letter, signed by Janice Reed, is as follows:

"The reports of the FBI rounding up our native Communists in different cities have set me to wondering. I read where the ones who have been convicted, got five years in jail and fines. Figuring that they must have done something pretty bad to get such a long stretch. I looked up what they were in for. To my surprise they weren't charged with doing anything. They hadn't spied for Russia, or blown up bridges, or been draft dodgers, or even welched on their taxes. The charge under the Smith Act, was that they had 'conspired to advocate' the overthrow of our government."

"Now I don't hold a brief for the Communists. But our Constitution says that 'freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble' shall not be abridged. I may not very bright but to me that means that any guy can get up on a soapbox and spout off any crazy ideas he wants to. And he can get together with a couple of other guys and explain to them what he wants to teach, which I suppose is what they mean by 'conspiring to advocate.' And whether we agree with their ideas or don't, we have the right to throw people in jail for that."

"I suppose I will be called a Red myself for saying that it is undemocratic to indict the Communists under the Smith Act. But I remember what it was like in Nazi Germany and I am afraid that pretty soon we will be taking away not only the rights of the Communists, but those of the citizens as well. I feel that if we have to destroy our liberties here at home in order to win the cold war, then we will lose more than we will gain. I'm worried about this persecution of people for their ideas. But I don't know what to do about it."

"You usually fight for the rights of the underdog, Mr.

## Stellato Tells of Reuther Split in March of Labor

The inside story of the split between Walter Reuther, president of the CIO's United Auto Workers, and Carl Stellato, president of the UAW's largest unit, Ford Local 600, is told for the first time in the October issue of March of Labor, now on sale.

In a by-line article by Stellato, entitled, Why I Broke With Reuther, the leader of the world's largest local union declares:

"I disagree with Reuther not because of his red hair, but because of his ineffective program, a program directed by the bureaucrats in Washington, which is leading our people down the path to defeat."

Stellato traces, as the source of the differences, which dramatically burst into the open at the UAW convention in Cleveland earlier this year, the failure of Reuther and the International Union to support the struggle of Local 600 members to combat the Ford company's decentralization and job runaway program.

Other differences with Reuther cited by Stellato as furthering the split are Reuther and the International's program on speedup and wages, with the Ford local calling for a 30-hour week at 40 hours pay and a guaranteed annual wage.

Stellato accuses Reuther and the International of actually opposing Local 600's efforts to win enactment of a Fair Employment Practices law in Detroit.

Pointing out that he stands "squarely behind John L. Lewis in his efforts to unite all labor in America, Stellato calls upon Reuther "to stop driving a wedge between labor and to devote his efforts to establishing unity in the labor movement."

## Judge Forbids Communists to Take Plan for Korea Peace to Acheson

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

Federal Judge Gregory Noonan on Friday rejected two motions by three of the 17 New York Smith Act defendants, now free on bail, requesting the right to travel to the nation's capital in Washington. Pettis Perry, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and Claudia Jones had asked for the right to go to Washington to discuss, with Secretary of State Acheson, proposals of the Communist Party to end the Korean War.

A letter signed by Communist Party chairman William Z. Foster, Miss Flynn and Perry had asked Acheson to meet with a delegation of the party.

The motions for the right of the

party leaders to make the trip were argued by defense attorney Frank Serri. He was opposed by Assistant U.S. Prosecutor Roy Cohn.

Judge Noonan also denied a request of Miss Jones for permission to attend the Negro Women's Sojourn to Washington for Truth and Justice, scheduled for the

weekend. Miss Jones had been invited by Beulah Richardson, poet and leader of the Sojourn, to join the group in the capital.

"You are in the forefront of the struggle for the rights of the Negro people, for peace and for freedom," said Miss Richardson's letter to Miss Jones.

# 1,000 AT LOS ANGELES RALLY HAIL FREEDOM FIGHT AGAINST UN-AMERICANS

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 30.—This community's fight against the House Un-American Committee is not over—it has just begun. That fact was recorded enthusiastically by 1,000 participants in an Embassy auditorium rally sponsored by the Arts, Sciences and Professions Council of Southern California.

Time and again, the audience rose cheering as members of the "Hollywood Nine" were introduced, and as witnesses before the Committee in its current inquisition here made their appearance.

Speakers who mounted the slashing attack on the committee included screenwriter Michael Wilson, Rev. Stephen H. Fritchman, actress Gale Sondergaard, producer Adrian Scott and Joe Johnson, San Pedro-Wilmington port agent of the Marine Cooks and Stewards Union.

The Un-American Committee came under the gun of every speaker, beginning with the opening remarks of chairman William E. Esterman, civil rights attorney, who said that "Los Angeles is the only city in the world this week where you can take an elevator up five floors in order to go into the sewer."

Six of the "Hollywood Nine" read excerpts from the testimony which jailed them on "contempt of Congress" citations. The six were John Howard Lawson, Dalton Trumbo, Sam Ormitz, Herbert Biberman, Ring Lardner, Jr., and Adrian Scott.

This was Scott's first public appearance since his recent release

from prison. He challenged the testimony of Director Edward Dmytryk, renegade from what once was known as "the Hollywood 10."

Addressing himself directly to the Committee, Scott said, "I have recently returned from prison. During the latter weeks of my imprisonment, your Committee began hearings (in March) which continue today. Edward Dmytryk, a former colleague, testified . . . and in some twisted recess of his mind, he believes I owe him a debt of gratitude."

"Dmytryk's motivation—his affirmation of his personal freedom—is as plain as the face on a dollar!"

Referring to Hollywood as "a Roosevelt community," Scott said its people "in the overwhelming majority do not accept the view of this country or its institutions as conceived by Martin Dies, perpetuated by Parnell Thomas and John Rankin and further perpetuated by the men who compose this Committee."

Actress Gale Sondergaard, who appeared before the Committee last March, came to "thank the witnesses of this week who chose the defy the Committee and its purposes—to thank them for having turned this from a week of revulsion to a week of education."

Announcing himself as "one of the vice-presidents of the Arts, Sciences and Professions Council . . . and of this I am very proud," Rev. Fritchman of the First Unitarian church challenged the Committee's earlier attempts to

invade the field of religion.

He said, "I resent more than anything else being said these days in the Federal building the deceptive canard that witnesses are hiding behind a 'cloak' of the Fifth Amendment. They are using the Bill of Rights as it was intended to be used—as a sword for free men and women."

The Fifth Amendment and the Eighth Amendment (the right to bail are swords of the spirit and they must remain out of the) scabbards."

Union leader Johnson warned that "unless we get together and fight, we'll have the unity of six million people in Germany—the unity of ashes. If those six million had stuck together when they were alive, there might have been no ashes."

Screenwriter Wilson's address scored the hearings now being held here and assailed the Smith Act arrests of working-class leaders in the United States and its dependencies.

Outlining the various Administration attacks on the Constitution, the writer said, "President Truman dearly loves to express his devotion to the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. Any politician would be a fool not to do so, for the voters dearly love their Bill of Rights, but these lawless acts against the Constitution are being committed by his Administration and by agencies of the government over which he has control and for which he is responsible."

## Aptheker's 'Documentary History of Negro People' Out Next Month

Herbert Aptheker's long-awaited "Documentary History of the Negro People in the United States" will be off the press early in October.

Published by Citadel Press, this 962-page volume, containing over 500,000 words, will retail for \$7.50.

It is a work of top-flight importance, representing editorial labors covering a span of more than 14 years on the part of Dr. Aptheker.

In a preface to the study, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois says that this work "is a dream come true."

Louis Burnham, in a review to appear in the October issue of *Masses & Mainstream*, says: "Dr. Aptheker has exercised the finest editorial judgment. . . . Here is the living stuff out of which must come a hundred novels . . . here are lessons for today's struggle. . . . This Docu-



HERBERT APTHEKER

mentary History should be a handbook for every peace and freedom fighter, Negro and white. Read it. . . ."

## 'Lincoln's Contemporaries'

MR. LINCOLN'S CONTEMPORARIES. 172 Photographs by Matthew Brady. Text by Roy Meredith. Scribner. New York. \$6.

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

Matthew Brady is probably this country's best-known photographer, largely because it was his pictures of Abraham Lincoln which stamped on the national consciousness the vision of Lincoln as the solemn and brooding Civil War leader. But Brady also photographed most of the other prominent political and cultural figures of the day, and 172 of these photographs are reproduced in "Mr. Lincoln's Contemporaries," a handsome, large-sized volume.

Here are Presidents Fillmore, Buchanan, Johnson, Pierce and Grant, and Wendell Phillips, Brigham Young, Edwin Booth, Adelina Patti, Horace Greeley, Walt Whitman and others.

They are all of interest historically, and quite a few of the photographs succeed in being more

than conventional, stuffed-shirt portraits. The picture of Thaddeus Stevens, his eyes burning, his lips firm, is one such. It is a vivid, almost lifelike study of the great leader of the radical Republicans. The picture of Cornelius Vanderbilt captures the thin-lipped arrogance of the old Robber Baron. And the picture of a gaunt, exhausted-looking Gen. William T. Sherman fits the man who is remembered for his judgment, "War Is Hell."

The book could have done nicely without the commentary of Roy Meredith. Meredith writes, in one instance: "The dramatic character of the anti-slavery movement has lent that struggle an interest, and its protagonists a stature, which neither deserve." Elsewhere, these sneers turn to maudlin pity for the poor, maltreated Southern slaveocracy, and pious criticism of the Abolitionists for their "hate" of the south.

The major shortcoming of the book is that it has not a single picture of a Negro in it, not

## Four Jailed for Passing Out Copies Of Constitution

SAN RAFAEL, Calif., Sept. 30.—You can't pass out copies of the Bill of Rights on the streets of this community, local policemen say.

Four Marin county residents, one a young mother with a three-year-old child in tow, learned this lesson Saturday.

They were giving away copies of the Bill of Rights in front of the "Crusade for Freedom" booth, where funds were being solicited to extend "freedom" to the people of Europe.

Hundreds of interested persons gathered around as the officers accosted the four and accused them of violating the city's anti-handbill ordinance. More joined the crowd as the four were hustled into squad cars and spirited away.

San Rafael's city attorney, Howard Haley, is studying the anti-handbill ordinance to see whether the U. S. Constitution can or cannot be given out on the streets of this city.

Warrants for the arrest of the four will be issued if he concludes distribution of the Constitution is barred by the law.

The four citizens have retained Julius Keller and Hugh Miller of San Francisco as attorneys.

## Our Fight Expert Has Six in a Row

Who's going to win the fight between Joe Louis and unbeaten KO artist Rocky Marciano Oct 11?

Daily Worker sports editor Rodney has called all six big New York fights correctly this year. (One afternoon paper expert got all six wrong.) He picked Louis to KO Lee Savold, Maxim to upset Murphy, Cavilan to decision Graham, Robinson to KO Turpin and Saddler to KO Pep.

Tell your fight fan friends!

Frederick Douglass nor any other famous Negro contemporary of Mr. Lincoln's. It is not indicated whether this is because Brady took none, or because of the author's editorial decision.

## on the scoreboard—by lester rodney

### Quick Notes Just Before the End

LAST DAY'S GAMES to go as this is written, but what a drive those Giants have made! Superlatives are often overused, but a search through the history of baseball shows no such stupendous feat against heartbreaking odds as has been turned in by Irvin, Dark, Thomson, Maglie and the rest. They can almost sell you on that "team of destiny" stuff.

One thing seems reasonably clear . . . as they go into the last day the Giants seem like the team which would give the Yanks the better fight. Momentum is a big thing in baseball—the Giants have been coming hard, the Dodgers wabbling. Last year the Phils barely withstood the Dodgers last rush and squeaked in. They didn't have much in the Series. As the pitching staffs have been going, it must also be said that the Giants are deeper behind their big two of Maglie and Jansen than the Dodgers are behind Roe and Newcombe.

Thought—if Giants win, the Most Valuable tradition will probably swing it from Campanella to Irvin. Roy still is it in our thinking, but you're not going far out of line on Monte anyhow.

Yes, we have plenty to say about that Dascoli thumbing out of Campanella in Boston. Will have to wait for another day.

Reynold's second no-hitter Friday was almost lost in the National League confusion. Just a note from the Stadium that day. When with two out and Ted Williams up and the crowd in agonized tension, Berra dropped a high foul directly behind the plate which would have ended the game, Reynolds threw his arm right around Larry and told him to forget it. Then he got Williams to lift another one and it was all over. Afterward a writer asked Berra how he felt when he dropped the first one and the solid and honest Yankee catcher just said, "What the hell, so I dropped it. I dropped fouls before. Sure, I didn't want to drop it but I did so what could I do about it?" I liked that.

### The 'Colonel' Against the Many

IS COLUMNIST JOE WILLIAMS of the World Telegram biased against Negro athletes? We have documented the fact that he is on many occasions through the years. But in case you just came in, let's see what he had to say about the dirty stuff in the Pep-Saddler fight and compare it to the way all the others saw it.

Down the line from the day after the fight papers:

GENE WARD, Daily News reporter—"Wrestling, heeling, holding, thumbing and otherwise trying all the tricks to stage off the inevitable, that once great ring magician, Willie Pep, went down to ignoble defeat while sitting in his corner last night at the Polo Grounds. . . . The main pattern of the contest never varied. Pep ran and Saddler chased. And when the 25-year old Saddler caught up with him, Willie resorted to every cute antic on record and couple of holds that the wrestling fraternity might well copy."

JIMMY POWERS, Daily News columnist—"Pep again turned a prizefight into a wrestling farce. He clutched, twisted himself into awkward pretzels, hooked his gloves under Saddler's armpits to make it look as if Sandy were holding and, all in all, made an acrobatic shambles of the Polo Grounds ring last night."

JIM JENNINGS, Daily Mirror reporter—"Pep, who employed every dirty trick known to the racket, quit suddenly. . . . After Pep had deliberately tried to trip Saddler in the seventh round, he grabbed Miller and grappled both Ray and Saddler to the mat. . . . In more than 40 years of watching fights, I never viewed a fouler battler than Pep. Tripping, holding, heeling and gouging were just a few of his mean stunts."

JESSE ABRAMSON, Herald Tribune reporter—"His (Pep) later activity suggested he would have welcomed a disqualification, for he deliberately hooked his right leg around Saddler's left leg in a Joe Stecher leg lock and wrestled Saddler to the floor. He had used the same leg lock in the seventh—"Pep did more and more running, more and more wrestling when he was cornered, and the referee's job became not a happy one."

BILL CORUM, Journal-American columnist—"Furthermore, I must say in fairness that while Saddler, the champion, was willing to fight any way, every way and every which way, that he gave more evidence of trying to observe the rules of boxing. . . ."

JIMMY CANNON, Post columnist—"The tricks Pep used in the Polo Grounds last night were low and snide . . . his deportment was outrageous. Saddler wasn't blameless and Miller reprimanded him too. But it was Pep who made the fight what it was."

AL BUCK, Post reporter—"Pep heeled, held and wrestled. He threw Sandy with a leg lock in the fifth, and in the sixth when both went to the canvas Willie tried to ram his knee into the champion's throat. In the seventh round Miller warned Pep for heeling."

REFEREE MILLER: "I went over to Pep's corner (end of the ninth) to tell him that if he didn't cut out the rough stuff I'd disqualify him and call it no contest. I intended to declare Saddler the winner. When I got there Willie told me he couldn't continue."

(Times writer Jim Dawson, and Journal reporter Lew Burton, to round out the record, both referred to the fight's roughness without assigning the blame to either.)

Now let's have some quotes from Colonel Williams:

First, on who was winning. "Pep was far out in front on points and save for the eye gash which had bled continuously, was unhurt and making his taller, stronger and more ferocious foe miss badly and generally look like a novice . . . handled Saddler like he owned him . . . scoring by far the cleaner and more effective punches, outboxing him by a wide margin . . . seemingly on his way to decisive victory."

This is passing interesting since all other writers agree, regardless of how they scored the fight up to then, that Pep was well beaten and facing certain defeat on the merits of the fight. However, that might conceivably be stretched into a question of opinion. Here is how Williams "saw" the rough stuff.

"Among other defects, Miller appeared color blind, for he repeatedly stopped the back alley mauling which featured every foul in the book to shake a warning finger under Pep's quivering nostrils, paying small heed to Saddler's sublime contempt for the more ennobling tradition of the Manly Art . . . many have persuaded Pep that he was fighting both the referee and Saddler. . . . Pep is no Tommy Fairplay in the ring himself and he did his share of fouling, but Saddler, who majored in the subject, outfouled him two to one. Only in wrestling was he inferior, but then a fellow can't have everything."

# McCarthy Ouster Asked by Senator for 'Practicing Fraud'

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

WASHINGTON.—Sen. Joe McCarthy should be expelled from the Senate because he has practiced "fraud and deceit" on the Senate and the people, and accepted at least \$10,000 from a corporation seeking government favors, Sen. William Benton (D-Conn) said Friday.

Appearing before a Senate committee to urge favorable action on his resolution calling for McCarthy's expulsion, Benton described the Wisconsin Senator's conduct and character with such terms as "calculated deceit and fraud," "reckless," "irresponsible," "mendacious," "amoral" and "repulsive."

If McCarthy believes his own lies, Benton said, he should be excluded from Senate as being "of unsound mind." If he does not believe them he should be prosecuted. If McCarthy is sentenced to prison, Benton said with irony, he would consent to drop his expulsion resolution.

"I shall submit a group of case studies to illustrate the general charges I have made. . . . I shall start with the charge of perjury," Sen. Benton declared.

"I submit that in the foregoing exhibits a prima facie case of perjury is made out."

"But there is also much other evidence which seems to me to substantiate these sworn statements and to indicate perjury before a Senate committee by Sen. McCarthy. . . ."

Benton did not confine himself to phrases. He backed up his charges with a detailed 25,000-word statement which took him all morning to read to the Senators. He submitted almost a dozen exhibits, including a photostat of a check for \$10,000 paid to McCarthy by the Lustron Corporation, manufacturer of prefabricated housing.

Benton's testimony sought to establish that in at least ten separate instances McCarthy had been guilty of conduct which justified booting him out of the Senate.

In introducing "Case No. 2" Benton said it raised a question of a "most serious breach of senatorial integrity—accepting the influence money."

In 1947-48 McCarthy was acting chairman of the Senate-House Joint Committee on Housing whose field of inquiry covered prefabricated housing. It was in this period that McCarthy received the \$10,000 from Lustron. McCarthy never denied receipt of the money but always contended it was for "royalties" on a booklet on housing he had written for Lustron.

Benton showed that the booklet had been prepared by the Housing Administration at McCarthy's request and all the Senator had done was to attach his name to the work.

Inasmuch as Lustron was existing on large RFC loans McCarthy's acceptance of Lustron's money was "reprehensible," Benton said.

"During the hearings on RFC,"

Benton recalled, "testimony was given that Sen. McCarthy had obtained money from Carl G. Strandlund when he was president of Lustron. The testimony indicated that Sen. McCarthy had borrowed money from Mr. Strandlund at various race tracks—giving the Lustron president checks to cover his borrowings. Mr. Strandlund, so the testimony went, would tear up the checks."

Benton inserted in the record excerpts from the RFC hearings as follows:

Witness: . . . I do know that day Sen. McCarthy did borrow a lot of money from Mr. Strandlund.

Q. How much did he borrow? Can you guess?

A. Well, no, after the first race he was broke. He had bet everything he had on the first race and he was borrowing all day after that. . . .

Q. Did he give Mr. Strandlund a check for it?

A. I think I saw him give one check or maybe two.

Q. Well, what happened?

A. That is as much as I know. Afterward I think Mr. Strandlund destroyed the check. He said he usually did that for Mr. McCarthy.

In a federal court proceeding involving the bankruptcy of Lustron, Benton said, a Lustron official named Robert Byers, Sr., testified concerning another \$500 given McCarthy.

## UE HITS GENERAL ELECTRIC WAGE OFFER AS INADEQUATE

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

Charging that a 2½ percent wage offer by the General Electric Co. "does not meet the needs of GE workers," the United Electrical Workers (UE) Friday called upon all GE workers throughout the nation to "intensify their fight for higher wages in line with today's higher living costs."

The statement was issued by Joseph Dermody, UE International Representative, following the ending of negotiations yesterday between the union's GE negotiating committee and the company at the company offices. No date has been set for resumption of negotiations.

UE represents some 50,000 GE workers in the United States and Canada in 46 plants. Recently UE won a NLRB election in the Schenectady GE plant over the IUE-CIO by a vote of 11,542 to 4,852.

"Out of its hundreds of millions of dollars profits," Mr. Dermody stated, "GE is offering its employees a few trifling pennies. GE's offer of 2½ percent, tied to an up and down escalator clause, won't even cover the new tax increase Congress is about to soak on to GE workers."

"The GE offer contains nothing for day workers, nothing for the

skilled trades, nothing for women employees, nothing on speed-up, nothing on pensioners, nothing for the sick, disabled and injured.

"IUE-CIO negotiators have dropped their demands. All they are asking now above the GE offer is a four-cent floor under the 2½ percent (under the ceiling imposed by the wage freeze) and a longer vacation after 15 years."

"GE workers in Schenectady and throughout the UE plants in GE have rejected GE's penny-sale offer. In national negotiations the UE Conference Board has let GE know plainly that the company cannot make a settlement this year without doing something substantial for GE day workers, the skilled trades, women and pensioners; as well as a general wage increase that will really meet the needs of GE workers."

"GE earnings for the first six months of 1951 were \$12,000,000 as against \$137,000,000 last year—an increase of more than 55 percent. Yet GE offers its employees a trifling 2½ percent."

"UE calls upon all GE workers throughout the nation to intensify their fight for higher wages in line with today's high living costs."

## 1,000 VOW FIGHT TO FREE ROOSEVELT WARD, JR.

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

By JOHN HUDSON JONES

Nearly 1,000 youth and adults Thursday night at the Riverside Plaza Hotel pledged a fight for the freedom of Roosevelt Ward, Jr., the young Negro victim of FBI terror against peace fighters.

Ward, Administrative Secretary of the New York State Labor Youth League, is serving three years in a New Orleans prison after being railroaded for allegedly failing to report his change of address in New York City to his Louisiana draft board.

The meeting was chaired by Mary Morris, co-chairman of the Bedford-Stuyvesant Negro Youth Peace Committee. The first speaker, Mrs. Belle Gryce of the Brooklyn Civil Rights Congress, brought a message from Ward's parents, Mrs. Dorothy and Roosevelt Ward, Sr., of New Orleans.

"We're confident that the fight to free Roosevelt will go on," Mrs. Gryce said the parents told her. A standing ovation was given to William L. Patterson, director of the Civil Rights Congress, who declared, "Ward reflected the image of a new America. It is clear he was framed because he didn't believe that love of country is synonymous with those who murder and pillage the colored peoples of the world."

Patterson said that Ward, a militant Negro youth, was framed because "by silencing his voice, they would blackmail all youth into accepting war and murder of peoples."

Claudia Jones, one of the Smith Act defendants and former leader of the youth movement in the Thirties showed how likewise Ward was "a flaming symbol of the maturity of Negro youth." She urged youth to "demand a cease fire in Korea and an end to the killing now." The persecution of Ward, she said "is an end result of the Supreme Court's upholding of the Smith Act."

Joseph Bucholt, N. Y. State LYL chairman, related how Ward was tried and convicted by a businessmen's jury in one day. "But the trial wasn't so rapid that it hid the real aim of the government to warn Negro and white youth they

can't organize for peace and freedom."

Greetings to the meeting from Louis E. Burnham, co-chairman of the Committee to Defend Roosevelt Ward, and from Paul Robeson, publisher of the newspaper Freedom, were read by Lorraine Hansberry.

"If any people needs its youth, it's the Negro people," Robeson said. "Ward has emerged as one of the young giants of the struggle for Negro rights."

Leon Straus, Furriers Union leader urged the youth to visit all adult and youth groups for resolutions and actions demanding the freedom of Ward.

During the meeting a group of young Negro women signed up delegates for the Sojourn for Truth and Justice to Washington, D. C., which will leave Pennsylvania Station Friday a.m. at 7:30.

## Canadians Greet John Gates on 38th Birthday

Birthday greetings to John Gates, editor of the Daily Worker, with a pledge to fight for his release from Atlanta Penitentiary, were sent him by the Canadian Tribune. The progressive Canadian weekly wired Gates, now serving a frameup five-year federal prison term under the Smith Act:

"Dear John: Birthday greetings from your many Canadian friends and admirers on your 38th. We work in unity with American champions of peace and democracy to ensure you celebrate your 39th free to carry on your great work as Daily Worker editor. Happy Birthday."

Gates, the Tribune reminded its readers, is "well known to Canadians who fought the fascists in Spain," having served as an officer with the Canadian Mackenzie-Papineau Battalion.

SECOND MONTH!



# Mine, Mill Union Wins 20½ c Pay Increase At Phelps-Dodge

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

DOUGLAS, Ariz.—The International Union of Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers, independent, won a 20½-cent-an-hour package increase for Phelps Dodge workers, it was announced here Friday. It was expected that the cooper company workers would ratify the agreement over the weekend.

The agreement runs for two years with a one-year reopener. It breaks down to an average of 8½ cents across the board wage increase, 7½ cents differential to

correct inequities in various grades, etc. and 4½ cents in pension.

Common laborers, who make up from 10 to 25 percent of the Phelps labor force, get 10 cents under the agreement. The majority are Mexican-Americans, and the hike helps to correct longstanding discriminatory treatment in setting wage scales for this national minority. Phelps-Dodge is the second of the copper industry Big Four to come to terms with the union, which obtained a 15-cent wage hike and a pension boost equivalent to 4½ cents an hour from the Kennecott Copper

Co.

Mine, Mill called a nationwide strike on Aug. 27, the workers returning to work after the Truman administration sought and obtained an injunction under the Taft-Hartley law. The temporary court ban went into effect Sept. 5th, is binding for 80 days thereafter.

Companies which remain to settle with the union include Anaconda Copper Mining and American Smelting and Refining. Phelps Dodge is the biggest copper producing company in Arizona. The agreement covers plants at Bisbee, Morenci and Douglas.

### TRIP TO ISRAEL

Travel-notes by P. Khazov

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JEFFERSON SCHOOL OPENS TOMORROW, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2

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